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HIMALAYAN POTTERS

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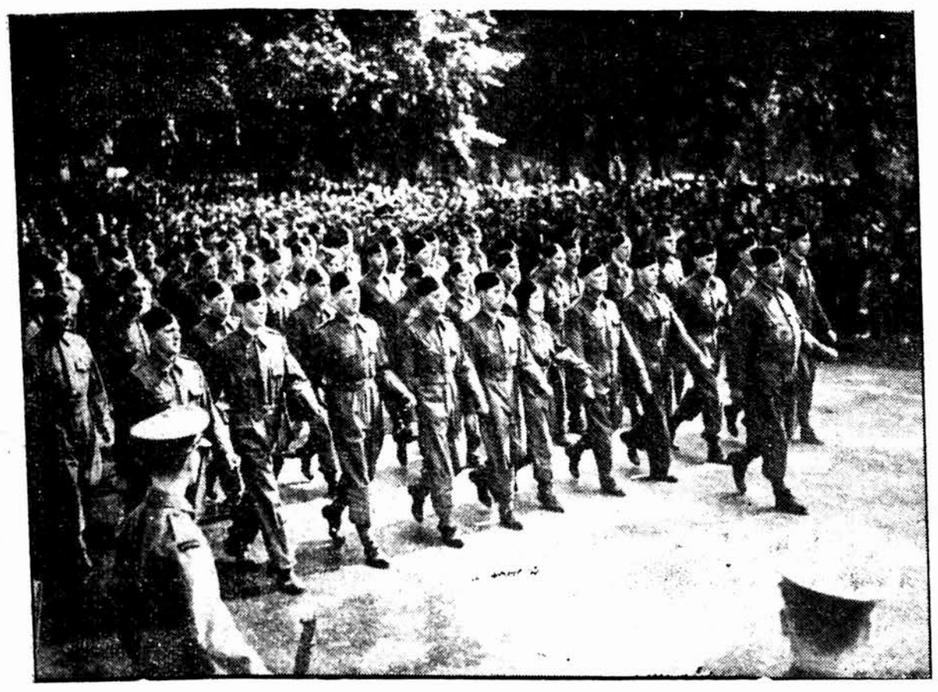
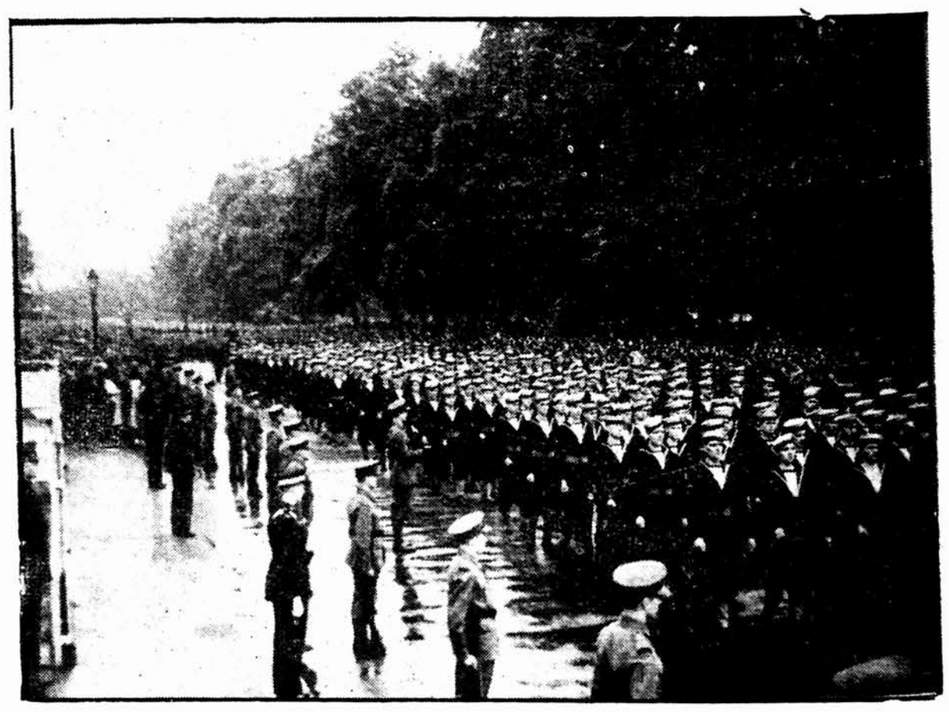


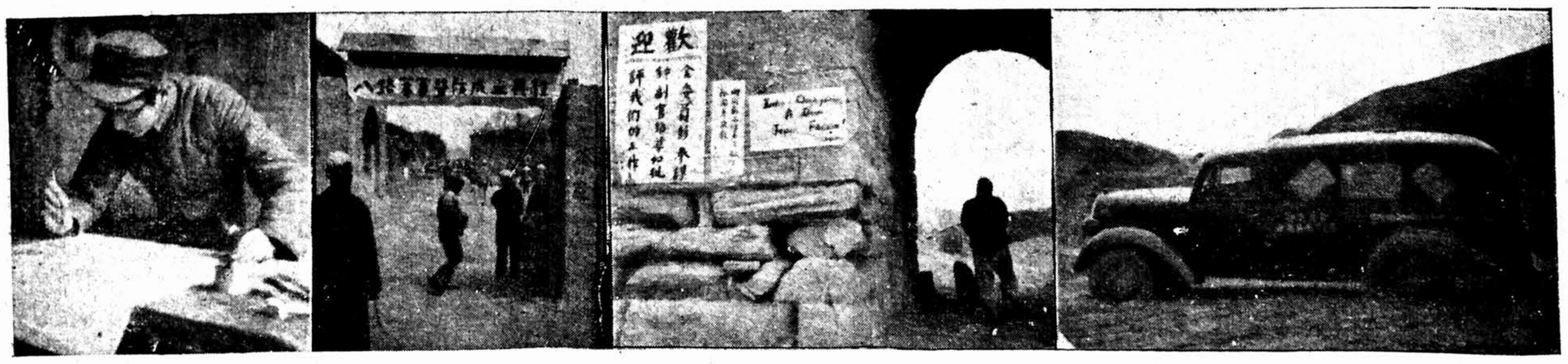


King and Queen review 20,000 National Service Volunteers, including territorial units with Tanks and A. R. P. workers in Hyde Park, London.

A view of Tientsin Blockade. Japanese Armed sentries on guard in Asahi Road, near the British concession.

Danzig Nazi girls marching to a meeting to hear Herr Foerster declare "We will go back to Reich"

THE INDIAN AMBULANCE UNIT IN CHINA



Pictures show: Com. Wan Chi Shan; The Hospital Gate; Posters on Village Walls; and the Ambulance Car stuck in Mud.

A group with Com. Maw Tse Tung, A soldier with camouflaged head-dress; Another Wall Poster; Com. Wang Ming visiting the Hospital.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JULY 23, 1939.

How Strong Is Germany's Air-Force?

"A bombing aeroplane can carry a load which varies from half a ton upwards. But we may take 1-1/2 tons as an average. Thus a squadron of 270 'planes could drop 400 tons of bombs, or nearly double the total weight dropped in Britain during the whole of the last war. in half a minute. This would probably kill about 8,000 people, and wound some 15,000."—J. B. S. Haldane in "A. R. P."

BY ENVER KUREISHI

ACCORDING to Nazi propagandists, Germany has the most powerful air fleet in the world. Only recently Field Marshal Goering in a typically defiant speech declared that Europe lived in perpetual dread of German bombers.

How far can Germany's alleged unchallengeable superiority in the air be borne out by facts? Whatever the truth about the strength and striking power of the German air force, there is no doubt that apart from Britain's Navy it is the only other 'single' military unit which completely dominates present-day European diplomacy.

The air-arm, because of its terrible destructive powers and its great potentialities for yielding rapid results, is regarded as the specific weapon of totalitarian warfare. Certainly—no countries attach so much importance to the air-arm as Germany and Italy. Germany's power to rain death and destruction on Europe from the air makes her a formidable, but perhaps not invulnerable, opponent. Her mastery over the air, if indeed that is a fact, gives her almost irresistible power. But has she that mastery?

At the time of the Munich Agreement, Germany's alleged unchallengeable superiority in the air contributed in no small measure to the forming of opinion regarding her military strength. Charles Lindbergh, America's ace flyer, after a tour of Germany during which he had visited German aircraft factories and flown military machines is alleged to have told the British Government that Germany was impregnable in the air. Hitler himself is reported to have told Mr. Chamberlain at Berchtesgaden that in the event of a war he would be prepared to send a fleet of 50 bombers over London every half-hour for 24 hours.

Matter For Speculation

The actual strength of the German air force for obvious reasons is still a matter for speculation; all estimates that have appeared have been based purely on conjecture and on the principle of disentangling the probably true from the certainly false. To this confusion must be added the exaggerated estimates that have been circulated from time to time regarding the size of the German air force—statements which when traced to their original source have been found to have emanated from the German Air-Ministry itself—which has carefully fostered the bogey of Germany's invincibility in the air.

But there can be no doubt that, apart from Soviet Russia who possesses the largest air fleet in the world but whose fighting capacity is almost always either over, or under, estimated, Germany leads the world in aviation. Military authorities everywhere are agreed that Germany possesses the finest air force. General Vuilemin, head of the French air force, after a recent visit to Germany said: "Germany is turning out the most powerful war 'planes in the world, with speed and raiding range and bomb-carrying capacity in excess of anything hitherto known."

An American expert in an American journal says: "The truth about Germany's power to rain destruction on Europe from the skies has never been told. All published estimates, even the most extreme, have underestimated the facts."

An American Survey

Another American estimate, this time a survey of the relative strength of the air powers (before the recent acceleration of British and French rearmament) places Germany at the top of the table with full marks for every item. This survey by Paul Johnson, editor of "Aviation" (American), is prefaced with the warning that the Russian figures are mere guess-work. Here is the table.

GERMANY'S AIR FORCE

'Planes (total): Germany 10; Russia 10; Italy 5; Britain 3; France 2; U.S.A. 3.

Quality: Germany 10; Russia 5; Italy 8; Britain 8; France 4; U.S.A. 10.

Production rate: Germany 10; Russia 7; Italy 4; Britain 4; France 1; U.S.A. 2.

Production capacity (Present): Germany 10; Russia 8; Italy 6; Britain 6; France 3; U.S.A. 4.

Personnel: Germany 10; Russia 10; Italy 6; Britain 3; France 3; U.S.A. 2.

Morale: Germany 10; Russia 6; Italy 9; Britain 6; France 2; U.S.A. 6.

Total points: Germany 60; Russia 46; Italy 38; Britain 30; France 15; U.S.A. 27.

Rating: Germany 10; Russia 7.6; Italy 6.3; Britain 5; France 2.5; U.S.A. 4.5.

A footnote adds: "The principal objection to this table raised by qualified experts is that the Russian and French ratings are too high. They do not believe that even counting obsolete 'planes of which France has too many, she rates better than one to Germany's ten, and they seriously question morale in French factories."

American experts who visited German air-craft factories and flew military machines (which they were permitted to do with the utmost cordiality) are unanimous in their opinion that Germany possesses the largest and the strongest air-force in the world. That was the opinion of men like Charles Lindbergh, of Lawrence D. Bell, of Paul Johnson, editor of "Aviation", and of D. W. Tomlinson of the T.W.A.

At the time of the Czech crisis, according to American estimates. Germany had 12,000 military 'planes. To-day this fleet is between 16,000 and 18,000 'planes. These figures, it is emphasized, do not represent haphazard estimates but are based on information from the most reliable sources. "They represent careful checking and cross-checking of evidence from technical journals and from expert observers who have made personal investigations in Germany, Italy, France and England."

The same estimate declares that in September last, Germany had three times as many 'planes as Britain, ten times as many as France, while Italy had as many 'planes as Britain and France together.

French authorities, on the other hand, while admitting the technical and numerical superiority of the German air-force, deny that Germany possesses the staggering preponderance of machines with which she is credited by American observers. Paul Rives, official reporter on the Air Estimates of the French Chamber of Deputies, estimated the first-line strength of the German air-force in October last at between 4,500 and 5,000 'planes—a figure which seems to coincide with both Russia and British estimates. But Paul Rives admits that the German aim is to create an air-arm consisting of at least 8,000 to 10,000 'planes and that, at the present rate of production, these figures will be reached by 1939-40.

"Economist's Estimate

Perhaps the best estimate is that made recently by the "Economist" (London). According to that Journal, the German air-force at the end of 1938 consisted of about 280 squadrons. The full strength of each squadron being nine machines with three more 'planes on the station reserve. Thus the total number of first-line fighting 'planes would be about 3,500. To these, says the "Economist", must be added, 500 'planes of first-line quality employed by the police, about the same number of transport 'planes that are in daily use, and the additional 'planes, about 700, used for training fighter-pilots. In an emergency Germany could therefore mobilise about 5,500 to 6,000 'planes of first-line quality. This estimate include the loot of about 76 squadrons, consisting of nearly 750 'planes, which Germany took over from Czecho-Slovakia when she occupied that country a few months ago. But these machines are, of course, of types quite different from those used by the German air-force, though in quality they have been found to be just as good. Of the total machines 50 or 60 per cent. are estimated to be bombers which are intended, according to German strategy, to be used in "long-range, independent offensives on the vital spots in the enemy's rear."

There can be no doubt that German air-strategy aims at a two-power standard. Field Marshal Goering, Chief of the Ger-

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World News From Across The Seas

(By Our London Correspondent)

Judge R. Walton Moore, who at the age of 80 travelled from America in the air liner Yankee Clipper, said at a luncheon in London for the passengers that if the King and Queen took out naturalisation papers and ran for the Presidency of the United States, he was sure they would beat all comers.

"I think the Queen could charm a bird off the bush.' he added.

* * *

A pretty young American girl went up to the Duke of Windsor at a party given by Mr. William Bullitt, the American Ambassador in Paris—the biggest party Paris has seen for some time.

"Sir," she said, interrupting a conversation the Duke was having with Mr. Berry Wall, "will you dance with me?"

The Duke looked embarrassed. "No I'm afraid I can't," he answered.

The girl smiled. "I didn't 'think' you'd be able to, but I thought I'd ask you just the same."

* * * *

One of those epidemics of jitters spread through the sillier parts of London on June 29 after Lord Halifax's speech.

At an expensive nursing-home a nurse rushed into the room of a patient just recovering from a nervous breakdown. "Have you heard?" she gasped. "They've told all air-raid wardens to stay on duty all night. They will declare war against Germany to-night."

* * * *

The Japanese style of greeting Englishmen seems to have altered slightly since the time of James I, when Captain John Saris arrived in Japan to set up the first English concession there for the East India Company.

Here is an extract from one of his letters:—

Their manner and courtesies in saluting was after their manner, which is this. First, in presence of him whom they are to salute, they put off their shoes (stockings they wear none) and then clapping their right hand with their left, they put them down towards their knees, and so wagging or moving their hands a little to and fro, they stooping, steppe with small steps sideling from the partie saluted and crie Augh, Augh.

* * * *

It is worth-while publishing Ogden Nash's little poem on the Japanese in view of their latest exploits in Tientsin:—

How courteous is the Japanese,
He always says 'Excuse me, please,'
He climbs into his neighbour's garden,
And smiles and says, 'I beg your pardon.'
He bows and gives a friendly grin
And calls his hungry family in.
He grins and bows a friendly bow
'So sorry, this my garden now.'

* * * *

Great men enjoy jokes against themselves, and Mr. Chamberlain smiles at the French quip that his foreign policy is peace at any price except loss of office.

* * * *

In America they have just announced the result of a nation-wide contest for an essay written on Patriotism as applied to the United States.

A University Military School undergraduate was the winner.

His name?

Robert Wallace-Chin, son of a Chinese laundryman.

* * * *

Here is an old-fashioned school-day jest:

Q: Define an Ambassador.

A: One who lives abroad for the good of his country.

Other qualifications, however, are needed. The "Yorkshire Post" gives an idea, in a paragraph about Sir Howard Kennard, British Ambassador in Poland.

"Sir Howard," it says, "is tall, a connoisseur, and a fine rifle-shot. The great forests of Poland are well stocked with big game, from bison and elks to lynxes and wolves. Sir Howard has much enjoyed that aspect of his mission to Poland.

"The Ambassador is also a keen ski-er. When he was Minister in Berne—his previous post—he was within two or three hours of some of the finest ski-ing in Europe. In Poland he has had to go further afield—to Zakopane—to pursue his favourite sport."

* * * *

Mrs. Kathleen Clarke, Dublin's new Lord Mayor, has struck the keynote of her attitude to the office by refusing to wear the mayoral chain. Her reason is that it was presented to the city by William of Orange.

She is resolved to remove all Royal portraits and other "relics of the hated regime" from the Mansion House as soon as she takes possession.

* * * *

A 65-year-old Jew was acquitted by a special court in Berlin on a charge of greeting an official with the Nazi salute and the words "Heil Hitler!" and describing himself as "an old National Socialist fighter."

A doctor gave evidence that the Jew was suffering from schizophrenia, split personality, and he was sent to a mental institution.

A Jewess, aged 42, who was charged with using insulting language about a member of the Government was also described as schizophrenic.

* * * *

It is reported that the Rome-Berlin Axis is now being cemented through artistic channels. Field-Marshal Goering is taking an increasing interest in his art collections, which now almost rival those of Hitler. His latest treasure is the result of his recent visit to Libya.

In Italy Goering impressed the Italians by his assiduous interest in architecture and picture galleries. In Libya he impressed Marshal Balbo by his interest in Roman antiquities. He admired, in particular, a fine Roman statue at Leptis Magna, one of Libya's ancient cities.

After he had gone, Balbo packed up the statue and sent it to him. It now stands in a place of honour at Karinhalle.

As a return gift Goering has sent Balbo a miniature "Stork" airplane. The Italian Marshal is delighted with his new toy, and now flies everywhere in it.

* * *

The Japanese, with a gallant force of only twenty-three fighting 'planes, have brought down 137 Soviet bombers, 93 Chinese bombers and 4 pairs of British trousers announces a statistician.

* * * *

Professor Nakamura, of Osaka Imperial University, is reported to have found a formula for the production of dehydrated alcohol from rags and waste for the disposal of which Osaka City spends over 1,000,000 yen a year.

According to Dr. Nakamura a ton of waste and rags will give 136 litres of alcohol, and working with a daily total of 520 tons of waste and 160 tons from restaurants and hotels plus about 40 tons of sweet potatoes, it is estimated that an annual production of 1,600,000 gallons is possible.

* * * *

Eire's first appointment of a High Commissioner to a British Dominion Government—46-years-old Mr. John J. Hearne, K.C. goes to Ottawa at the end of this month—involves an elaborate constitution procedure.

His letters of credence will be signed by the King as King of Ireland, and addressed to the King as King of Canada. Mr. Hearne will carry them to Canada and present them to the Governor-General, who will send them to Buckingham Palace.

When a Canadian is appointed as High Commissioner to Dublin, his letters of credence will be signed by the King as King of Canada, and will be presented to Mr. de Valera.

* * * *

But for the General Strike of 1926 William Henry Copson, the Derbyshire bowler, would not be playing cricket.

As a boy he never played. When the 1926 strike left his pit idle all the summer he was persuaded by the other boys to join them on the Morton recreation ground. He was then 17, and he surprised everyone by his fast bowling. It was untutored, certainly, and of indifferent length, but it had pace and took wickets.

Mr. Fred Marsh, the secretary of the Morton Colliery team saw him and took him up. Six years later he got a place in the Derbyshire side, and took Sandham's

(Continued on Page 54)

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DITTIES ON DRINK

For their vine is of the vine of Sodom,
And of the fields of Gomorrah:
Their grapes are grapes of gall,
Their clusters are bitter:
Their wine is the poison of Serpents,
And the cruel venom of asps.

—DEUTERONOMY 32. 32, 33—

ALCOHOL.

I am the fire;
I burn, consume, destroy; I never build.
I am disease; my fever rageth hot.
I am the funeral pyre.
The ermine robe of kings,
The surplice of the priest,
The silks of fashions queens,
Alike feed my insatiate desire.
Fierce heights my frenzy gains;
And then I smoulder for a while; and then
My flames burst forth, and rising higher and higher,
Consume again till naught consumable remains.
I am the burning lake;
Within my bounds no tongue its thirst can slake
I am the fire that water quencheth not.

—CLINTON BANCROFT.

Drinking wine is a custom
More honoured in the breach than the observance,
This heavy-headed revel, East and West,
Makes us traducedent taxed of other nations.

—HAMLET.

Brisk wine some hearts inspires with gladness,
And makes some droop in sober sadness,
Makes politicians, sound to battle,
And lovers of their mistress prattle,
While with Potation's pottle deep
It lulls the serious set to sleep.

—HORACE.

The tongue drips, mind droops, eyes stand full of water.
Noise, hiccough, brawls and quarrels follow after.

—LUCRETIUS.

JEWELS

By WAHIDA AZIZ

ANCIENT AND MODERN

They Have Always Had A Strange Fascination Upon Mankind And Are Associated With A Number Of Superstitions

Of the many articles used for personal adornment, jewels have always been those which, from the remotest ages, have most fascinated humanity. Such fascination is not always due to vanity. Jewels appeal to both sexes, not only for their flash and glimmer and gleam, for their dazzling fire or their translucent beauty, but because, apart from their relative scarcity and the value which arises from the labour of obtaining them, there seems to have been ever in the minds of men a curious belief that some elusive mystery is attached to gems.

All kinds of superstitions and legends have been wreathed around them, and according to authorities, the ancients adorned themselves with finger-rings, earrings, bracelets, necklets, and brooches, not only from any aesthetic sense, but from a belief in the magical powers of the gems. The Greeks and Asiatics used stones, beads, and crystals primarily as amulets, and cut devices on them to enhance these powers. Even in these days of civilisation there are people who entertain a superstitious regard for special stones of peculiar shape or colour, and carry them about as charms.

Birth-Stones

It is supposed that some precious stones possess an influence which is analogous to electricity and magnetism. Some are even credited with healing powers, and others are said to have a special affinity for particular persons. Probably from this superstition arose the idea of 'birth-stones,' by which each month is supposed to be under the influence of a precious stone, and by which a person born in certain month is advised to wear a particular stone assumed to influence his or her particular month. By this theory the garnet should be worn by her whose birthday is in January, for that stone is believed to engender friendship, sympathy, and constancy.

Those born in February should wear the amethyst, to obtain sincerity and freedom from care and strife. The bloodstone (March) is believed to bestow wisdom and courage, and the diamond (April) innocence and preservation from sorrow. The birthstone of May is an emerald, indicating married bliss. The agate (June) involves the gifts of health and long life; the ruby (July) happiness and peace; while the moonstone (August), if always worn, is alleged to secure the wearer against spinsterhood. The sapphire (September) is said to cure mental disease; the opal (October) to supply hope and an antidote to grief and sorrow; the topaz (November) fidelity in love, and the turquoise (December) success in enterprises.

Curse Of A Jewel

Similarly, some stones have brought ruin and destruction to many. The famous 'Hope Diamond,' for instance, brought curse to all who wore it. Jean Joseph Tavernier a French adventurer of the 17th century, was a great traveller and a still greater connoisseur of precious stones It is said that he was utterly unscrupulous as to the methods he employed in gaining possession of a gem that took his fancy. One of his adventures brought him to India, where he was received in court by the Grand Moghal. After the festivities given in his honour, the host took his guest on a visit to his diamond mines which no European had ever seen and, as a momento of the occasion, gave him a magnificent diamond which stirred him to admiration. Having seen the Frenchman's rapturous exclamations at his gift the Emperor laughingly remarked: 'I am curious what you would say if you saw the Blue Diamond.'

This was sufficient to awaken Travernier's curiosity. The story goes that Travernier somehow robbed the stone from the temple and fled from the city.

The curse of the diamond soon fell upon him, and he died horribly a few years later when setting out on a new adventure. He was torn to pieces by wild beasts.

Louis XIV, to whom it passed, died in similar circumstances, the humiliating peace treaties were forced on him and he signed them before dying.

The royal favourites who wore the jewel fell into disgrace. Mlle. Leduc who wore it, was shot dead in a Paris theatre. The jeweller who afterwards bought it, commited suicide in the belief that he was ruined, as the stone had not been paid for by the prince. And so there is a long succession

MODERN JEWELLERY
(Photo By Wahida Aziz)

of men whom the curse pursued and even to this day there is no one who would sell or make commission on the sale of it.

Enamelled Jewellery

Enamelled jewellery which is very much popular nowadays was introduced in India in the 16th century. In many towns a style of enamelling that prevailed about half a century ago, seems to have practically disappeared, and in its place new designs have been introduced. Places most famous for this kind of work are, Delhi, Multan, Bahawalpur, Kashmere, Kankra and Rajputana. Multan, especially has been famous for its small ornaments, such as buckles, ear-rings, bracelets, studs, etc. The articles are in silver, struck off from a die so as to leave small rims of silver to demark the patches of colour. The enamelling is quite opaque and the yellows and reds (occasionally employed) extremely pretty. Bahawalpur has also long enjoyed the reputation of being an important centre, but objects of a large size are produced, such as champakali, bangles, the enamel

ANCIENT JEWELLERY.
(Photo by Wahida Aziz)

being mostly in a rich deep blue intermixed with green. In this school of work the pattern is large, the enamelled surfaces considerable, and the spacing in gold graceful.

In Benares, too, some fine enamelling is done, but it is confined to the production of large patches of colour in imitation of jewels, or as a setting to jewels, rather than in the elaboration of a floral or other design that could be regarded as a distinct style of enamelling.

Lucknow Style

In Lucknow, the prevailing feature is an etched pattern on silver in which green and blue with a small patch of yellow and brown enamel is given. The etching is so minute and at the same time so abundant as to give the ornamented article, when viewed at a distance, the appearance of being corroded in verdigtis. The absence of a background or any well-marked scheme of composition or colour, renders this style of work distinctly inferior in artistic merit to any of the other Indian schools of enamellings. Occasionally, however, old samples of Lucknow work are found that show this style of work attained a far higher degree of merit than is reached by the present craftsmen.

In Rajputana, a peculiar style of work is practiced that has been spoken of as a form of enamellings. The article is made of piece of green or red coloured glass, or thick layer of enamel, the crude material for which is imported from Kashmir. A frame or silver wire, of the exact size and shape of glass, is next made, and across this is attached a sheet of fairly thick gold leaf. This is then embeded on lac and the pattern punched out and chased on the gold. The glass is then semi-fused, and while still not the rim of silver and film of gold are slipped over the edge and pressed on to the surface of the glass. The article is again heated, until a sort of fusion takes place and the gold and glass becomes securely united. Before mounting the article, a piece of silver tin-foil is placed underneath the glass to give it briliancy.

"Bracelet Brother"

With jewellery must be reckoned the many sorts of glass or lac, or ivory or shell bracelets worn in profusion by women of all classes beside others of gold and gems Nearly all the Indian bangles, of whatever material, are stiff and always as small as can be squeezed over the hand. What unsuspected romance can attach to a woman's bracelet is seen in the Rajput custom of 'Rakhi-gift'. A bracelet —not necessarily valuable—may be sent by any maiden or wife, on occasion of urgent need or danger, to a man of her choice. He becomes her 'braclet-bound brother,' and owes all the devotion and service that knight could render. The chosen brother returns a 'kuchli' or bodice in token of acceptance of the pledge.

Many ornaments of quaint and interesting form are made in India which are made from a kind of sealing wax or lacquer. This is drawn into rods and coiled and flattened into bracelets, it is then coloured and pasted with various brilliant stones and tinsel and is most effective under electric light.

Throughout India this sort of lac-etching is known and practised, the designs varying with the art instincts and religious feelings of the people.

From the earliest times Indians have loved to adorn themselves with jewels and ornaments; indeed, the modern work decends in an unbroken line from the primitive and still surving use of garlands of fresh flowers, and of seeds; from these are derived the names of the work in gold, such as champa-kali, mohan-mala and karn-phul. It is a religious duty among all classes to provide a wife with jewellery, as with dress; she is supposed never to appear before her husband without them, but in his absence on a journey she should discard them temporarily, and after his death, for ever.

One need be an Indian woman, born and bred in the great tradition, to realise the sense of power that such jewels as earrings and anklets lend their wearers; she knows the full delight of swinging jewel touching her check at every step, and the fascination of the tinkling bells upon her anklets. She only knows the best use of them.

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Literacy Campaign In Bombay

How More Congenial Surroundings Can Help

By P. P. ARTY

The Literacy Campaign is making steady headway in the City. Those who have volunteered their valuable services in this very laudable movement have shown themselves equal to the herculean task before them. The obstacles of course are many; and it is the purpose of this article to show how some of the important drawbacks to the success of the campaign can be overcome.

Adult education classes are of necessity held at night; that is one of the severe handicaps the movement has to face. Teaching young pupils in the early hours of the day is one thing and teaching adults at the end of a hard day's work is a totally different task—the spirit may be willing, but the flesh, perforce, is weak.

Furthermore, at least 70 per cent of the persons who attend these night classes suffer from weak or defective eyes—it is in the nature of things that this should be so. On this account the condition of the lighting in adult education class-rooms is a very important factor to be taken into account if the noble work of our volunteers is not to be frustrated.

Fast Readers Remember More

Seeing is not an instantaneous process. In studying, countless visual impressions are made on the retina and transmitted to the brain. Tests have proved that students can read more quickly under good illumination than under poor lighting conditions. Strangely enough it has also been found that the fast reader remembers more than the slower reader. Other things being equal, a lesson is learned more quickly, and with less expenditure of energy, if the conditions of the eye and of illumination are such that visual images are perceived rapidly and clearly. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that many pupils considered backward were merely struggling under the handicap of not seeing well. This is all the more so with adults.

Factor Of Illumination

Amount of illumination is by no means the only factor to be considered; the quality of the lighting is important as well. Glare, diffusion, direction, composition and distribution have significant effects on seeing conditions and should be given due weight. There are also the physical characteristics of the room and its equipment which affect lighting and seeing. These also should be given careful consideration if best results are to be obtained.

The minimum illumination in class-rooms on desks and blackboards, study halls, lecture rooms, libraries, should be 10 foot-candles. An illumination of 20 foot-candles is not too much. For rooms where artistic and other fine detail work is taught, the minimum illumination should be 25 foot-candles.

With regard to the quality of the illumination, care should be taken to avoid direct and reflected glare. Seeing is handicapped when glare is present. Glare causes discomfort, annoyance, interference with vision, and eye fatigue. Direct glare is caused by light which reaches the eye directly from the source of light due to an unshielded lamp or a small bright lighting unit viewed against a dark background. Reflected glare occurs when bright images of the artificial light source are reflected into the eyes from shiny surfaces on walls and ceilings. It is particularly bad when glare is reflected from the working surface itself as often happens with glazed paper, glossy desk tops or shiny blackboards. Such conditions should be avoided.

Reflection Value Of Ceiling And Walls

Light-coloured surfaces of walls and ceilings are of great value in providing good reflection of light toward the working surfaces in the class-room. The fact that bright artificial light sources are less uncomfortable to the eye when viewed against light backgrounds is an additional reason for the use of light colours on the ceiling and upper part of walls.

The ceiling should reflect at least 75 per cent of the light which strikes it; higher values are desirable. The walls are directly in the line of vision and a tint with a reflection factor of 50 to 60 per cent should be used for the upper part of the walls. Lighter coloured walls may appear annoyingly bright; darker wall surfaces decrease illumination and introduce uncomfortable contrasts. The dado or wall area below the window sills, may be of a moderately dark colour.

Other Factors

The seating arrangement should be such as to avoid shadows on the writing surface or on the book when reading. The light should as far as possible fall from the left, and on no account should the occupants of the room be made to face a bright source of light.

The blackboard surface should be dull not only because reflected glare from glossy finished boards is uncomfortable to the eyes, but also because it is practically impossible to see what is written on them under such conditions.

Glossy finished pages in text books and glazed paper for written work often reflect glare directly into the eyes, hence the use of unglazed paper is strongly recommended.

While better lighting can accomplish a great deal in providing comfortable and easy seeing, it should be realised that some of the eye-tasks encountered in the process of learning would somewhat tax the powers of vision even under good lighting conditions. Hence, it is essential that good clear printing of a reasonable size be used for text-books in adult education classes. Large bold maps and charts, larger size blackboard crayons and many other similar provisions will assist in making the work of seeing less difficult to those who are already handicapped by weak or defective sight.

Some of these ideal conditions are admittedly difficult to obtain in every school devoted to the Literacy Campaign, but the provision of good lighting is a very simple one, at least in the City. Bad lighting results in eyestrain and eye-fatigue and this in turn sometimes results in irritability, headaches and other disorders.

Good lighting is, therefore, an important factor in preventing eye-fatigue and in developing desirable physiological and psychological results. Poor lighting conditions may sacrifice the safety of the human eye and may so affect the accuracy, quickness and ease of seeing as to retard the progress of pupils and reduce the efficiency of the teacher.

If, through a lack of adequate facilities, those who attend the adult education classes fail to reap the full benefit of the Literacy Campaign, the individual the community, and society in general suffer a heavy loss.

ABUSE IN FULL BLAST

Berlin Press Goes All Out

No relaxation is noticeable today in the anti-British propaganda campaign now, being conducted, on Government instructions, by the German Press. The most concentrated venom is poured into the headlines of reports from London, Paris and the Far East.

Typical examples from newspapers are:

"The British lion completely dishevelled." "Far East lames Britain."

"John Bull likes Stalin's boots." —Essen "National Zeitung;"

"Japan's four conditions for Britain. London ready to give way." —Berlin "Lokal-Anzeiger;"

"Paris and London sing small."—"Angriff", "Japan's aeroplanes warn England's ships. British pilgrimage of petition to Tokyo. Is British capitulation at any price on the way?"—Nachtausgabe."

"Japan allows Britain a conference Audible sigh of relief in London."—"Boersen Zeitung."

A young woman who went to an American university to take her degree of doctor of philosophy married her professor in the middle of the second year.

When she announced her engagement, one of her friends said: "But Margaret, I thought you came up here to get your Ph.D.?"

"So I did," agreed Margaret, "but I had no idea I would get him so soon."

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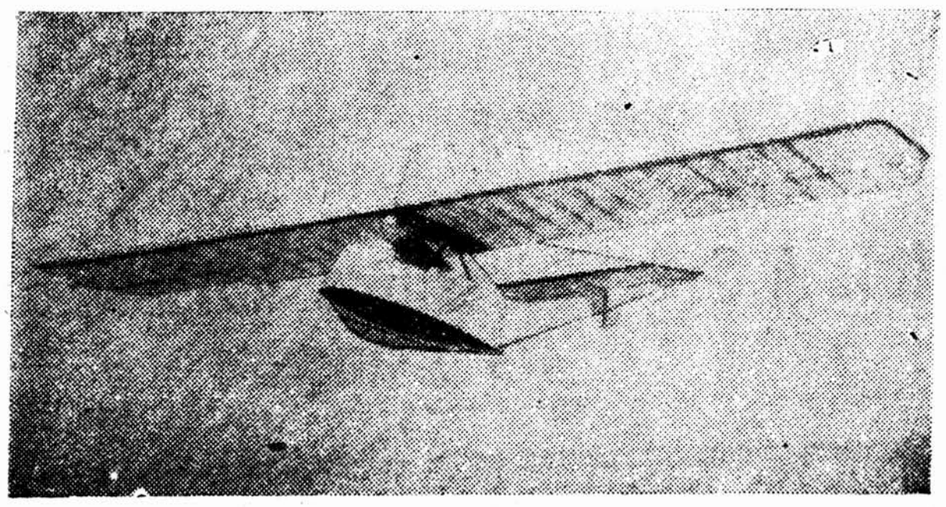

Slingsly Primary Training Glider.

GLIDING

Apart From Serving As An Introduction To Flying, It Provides The Cheapest Air Sport For Young And Old

By S. B. S.

Gliding means floating through air in an engineless machine. This aeroplane like machine requiring no fuel is called a glider or a sailplane. The ancient story of winged horse in the Arabian Nights is realized in this century through gliding. Gliding is merely the aero-Journey—the glider moving on a current of air in the machine requiring no fuel or any other form of additional energy, but at the same time quite controllable.

A Glider And An Aeroplane Compared

A glider, in appearance, is exactly like an aeroplane. But unlike the latter it is not made of metal. Its framework is made of wood and is covered with fabric. Thus a glider costs much less than an aeroplane of the same size.

Further, an aeroplane requires fuel. The glider does not require any such outside energy. Hence, naturally the cost of running in the case of a glider is much less than that of an aeroplane.

Is Gliding Safe?

If travelling by aeroplane is looked upon as quite safe these days, why not gliding? "Young boys", says Amy Johnson "indulge in gliding and soaring and the glider is free from the danger of spinning, stalling, engine-troubles, fire and high-speed landing."

A glider, though floating on the current of air is far from being entirely at the mercy of air.

It is a perfectly controllable machine. It can be raised aloft and can be lowered at will. Its speed can be increased and decreased at the sweet will of the glider. Hence it is absolutely free from the high-speed landing or being smashed.

As it has no fuel, it is free from the danger of catching fire. Thus from this point of view, a glider is much safer than an aeroplane.

Is Gliding Costly?

A glider if manufactured in this country would not cost more than a cheap type of motor bicycle If constructed in India, it is much cheaper than when imported from abroad. It costs only as much as the bicycle used to cost when it was newly brought to India. The glider being a much simpler machine than an aeroplane, its repairing charges are far lower than the aeroplane.

As it requires no fuel, it is free from any cost of running.

Its Motive Power

One has often seen the kite soaring upwards in the air on a sunny day. It flies in circles of increasing height without flapping its wings. It is making me of the upward air currents without the slightest exertion on its own parts.

The glider does exactly the same thing. It takes advantage of an upward air current and goes up.

The upward air currents are caused due to unequal heating of the ground. A stretch of water, wet soils, gardens, and fields and the like are heated less during sunshine than dry soil and barren lands. The hot air from above. This type of lands rises up and the cooler air from places of comparatively lower temperatures (wet soils) rushes to take its place. Thus this unequal heating of the ground due to sun causes the air currents.

Then from above it appears that the gliders are at the mercy of air currents and may be dragged by them anywhere. But, as a matter of fact, the gliders can be kept well under control.

Support In Air

"The motorless airplane consists of one or more lifting surfaces which are cambered planes attached to a suitable body member of open fuselage carrying the control surfaces, a suitable landing and starting gear and the pilot.

"The weight of an airplane is supported in the air because the air lift due to compression under the wings and suction lift above the wings is greater than the weight of the contrivance when fully loaded.

"Such an airplane can be manoeuvred as desired ragardless of wind or weather.

"The flying speed depends on the intensity of the slope wind and the supporting area of the glider.

"The falling or sinking speed depends upon the weight of the glider loaded and the skill of the pilot in manipulating the controls"—Henley's "A. B. C. of Gliding and Soaring."

Special Advantages Of Gliding

MUCH CHEAPER:—Whereas learning to fly in an aeroplane costs a few thousands of rupees learning to glid in a sailplane costs little less than Rs. 100.

MUCH QUICKER TO LEARN:—The former takes months to be mastered whereas with a little knowledge of mechanics and air conditions gliding can be mastered in a week.

UNRIVALLED AERO-SPORT: It is the best sport for our youth. "Gliding is an unrivalled sport. I am unable to describe by words the sublime pleasure of experiences in gliding over hills and vales, silently like the eagle cruising or hovering, rising or descending at will. The ample controllability makes you feel like them, the master of air, rightly says Dr. Wolfgang Klemperero.

Creation Of Airmindedness

Learning to glide will shake off timidity and the fear of air from our national youth. Indian youths can achieve as much as if not more than the youths of any other nationality. When youths in Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Holland, France, U.S.A. have their training for gliding and piloting why not we of India?

Does the forbidding cost of piloting prevents us? Gliding removes that forbidding factor. It is a wonderful substitute. Let us cast off that timidity and join in flocks the institute that prepares us for gliding—the first step to piloting.

What Can Gliding Accomplish?

Gliding is the primary step to the solid aerial defence of a nation. The Governments of Great Britain and France, of Germany and Russia have found it ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY to train their youths in gliding and they are doing it with incredible speed. In Russia, it is already compulsory for every child of over 14 to be so trained. Why? Because it gives the young boys and girls the air-sense and provides the most healthy sport. It familiarises them with the conditions in the Air and equips them for the eventual conquest of air. It makes them self-reliant enough, not only to meet emergencies and dangers but even to court them. It stregnthen the spirit of adventure for the sake of it and encourages young men and women. It breathes a new life into them. It is the keystone to the national defence from air attacks. It is the first step to piloting and makes piloting a child's play.

(Further information about gliding may be obtained from All-India Gliding Institute, Allanabad or Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, (Nicholson Road, Delhi) M.L.A. (Central).)

HOCUS POCUS EXHIBITION OPENED AT OXFORD

Conjurers of nearly four centuries are represented in a Hocus Pocus exhibition opened at the Boldleian Library, Oxford, recently.

The shelves of the library have been searched for the earliest examples of conjurors' works.

One book exhibited is dated 1584. It is Reginald Scot's Discoveries of Witchcraft," and describes in detail conjuring tricks with balls, cards and coins.

The author was apparently in some distress of mind, however, lest the disclosures of the secrets should be "to the hindrance of such poor men as live thereby."

He also refused to give details of certain card tricks "since these are used by sharpers." To publish details, he wrote, might "minister some offence to the well disposed, to the simple, to the hurt and loses, and to the wicket action of evil dooing."

A woodcut shows how showmen in the days of Queen Elizabeth, cut off a man's head and put it on a platter.

Visitors to the exhibition may try for themselves another of the olden tricks. It shows how a book may be made to appear black, blue, red, yellow or green at will.

One of the greatest authorities on the subject during the seventeenth century was John White, who changed the title of his book from "Rich Cabinet with a Variety of Inventions Unlocked" (1651) to "Hocus Pocus," or "Rich Cabinet of Legerdemain Curiosities."

Another work, "The Whole Art of Legerdemain," or "Hocus in Perfection," by Henry Dean, appeared in one edition or another from soon after 1700 until 1716, and several copies are on view.

Literacy Campaigners.

Sun-Bathing

It Is A Great Blessing But Beware Of Its Dangers

By Dr. MARY ANTHONY

We are apt to forget to-day that sun-worship is as old as history. Ra, the early Egyptian Sun-God and Aton, "the beneficent spirit behind the sun," held sway thousands of years before the Christian era.

The ancient Greeks and Romans knew it. A temple and sun hospital existed on the Greek island of Cos four centuries before Christ. Here Hippocrates, the father of modern medicine, supervised sun-baths much as we know them to-day. And a solarium was as common a feature in the homes of the ancient Greeks and Romans as a bay-window is in ours.

The cult of the sun awoke from its Middle Ages slumber when an Icelandic-Danish doctor of the name of Finsen cured a patient suffering from skin tuberculosis by treating him in the Electric Light Power Station at Copenhagen! It was here that the first Sun-Lamp was made, and this was in 1896.

Some years later a Swiss doctor who had been a successful surgeon for years climbed to a tiny village in his own Alps and stayed there for good. There by means of the sun he coaxes health back into tired bodies ravaged by tuberculosis. Dr. Rollier's name has become famous all over the world.

Health Tonic

But, you may ask, is there any real virtue in this sun worship for healthy folk or is it just so much idle talk?

Now, thanks to an immense amount of research, we 'know' scientifically what was only guessed at before—that sun-bathing, properly carried out, keys the body up to a finer pitch of well-being, and that it enables the body to store health, as it were, for use in the dark months to come.

Infectious diseases among children are at their lowest ebb about September, but their incidence climbs gradually to reach a peak in the sunless months of January to March.

Normally wise sunbathing does a host of fine things. It braces the appetite. It removes the results of fatigue, and gives deep and refreshing sleep. It tones up the muscles, increases the power of resistance to disease and causes a fine mental stimulation. It beautifies out the deeper layers beneath the skin.

And—perhaps most important of all—it improves the circulation and the condition of the blood. And it is easy to know wise sunbeautifies the skin at the same time filling out the deeper layers more "springy" than before the exposure.

Nature is kind, however, and rings her alarm bell for the unwise or over-hasty sunbather. This she does usually a fair while before any serious ill, such as heat or sun-stroke, occurs. So look out for her danger signals: a burned, blistered skin; a dull annoying headache; a lassitude and sense of muscle weariness; an unreasoning irritability; broken, restless sleep; perhaps a temperature; and—important in children—a disturbed digestion, showing itself in diarrhoea, etc.

Any one of these signs should be sufficient to call a halt and a questioning as to what is wrong. It must then be decided whether the fault lies with the sunbather, or with the way in which the sunbath is being taken.

It is not everyone who may rush down to the sea, or up to the mountains, cast off garments and begin to sun-bathe. For the very young and the old a good deal of caution is necessary.

People who suffer from heart trouble, or who possess a high blood pressure, sufferers from kidney or skin complaints, diabetic patients, exophthalmic goitre subjects, lung tuberculosis victims, and children with abdominal complaints—all such folk should have permission and explicit directions from their doctor before indulging in any form of sun-bathing.

Correct Method

How to take a sun-bath? Roughly about 60 per cent. of the sun's rays are composed of the red ray end of the spectrum, and these are the heating rays. But it is the ultra-violet rays, the other end of the spectrum, which give rise to tanning.

Tanning, according to most scientists to-day, is extremely useful to us, although exactly why is not yet known. (Tanning is due to the laying down of tiny granules of a pigment known as melanin in the deeper layers of the outer skin). The idea then is to get the benefit of your sun-bath without undue heating. And so the morning and evening sun are often preferable to the midday sun.

I shall tell you how Dr. Rollier likes his patients to sun-bathe, as this forms an excellent safe plan for healthy mortals to follow. He lets his patients begin with Air Baths—exposing the naked body to the air but not to direct sunshine. Then the plan works out as follows:

First day: 5 minutes sun exposure to the feet.
Second day: 10 minutes to the feet, 5 minutes to the legs.
Third day: 15 minutes to the feet, 10 minutes to legs, 5 minutes to thighs.
Fourth day: 20 minutes to feet, 15 minutes to legs, 10 minutes to thighs, 5 minutes to the abdomen (as far as navel).
Fifth day: 25 minutes to feet, 20 minutes to legs, 15 minutes to thighs 10 minutes to abdomen, 5 minutes to chest.
Sixth days: As before, but with exposure of entire back for 5 minutes.

From the seventh day onwards the length of time of exposure should be increased gradually until one, two or three hours' full exposure can be supported. But it is well to remember to begin with the feet, and when the bath is over, to cool off downwards, leaving the feet last in the sun.

Healthy robust folk can hasten this procedure a little by taking a sun-bath morning and evening. But Professor Kovacs, a famous American specialist in light treatment, emphasises strongly that those not accustomed to sun-bathing should never exceed 15 minutes exposure at first, and that this period should be increased only by five minutes daily during two weeks.

It is of course unnecessary nowadays for me to add that the head and neck should be shaded by a wide-brimmed hat or other means—this applies also to men—and that sun-glasses are an essential accessory.

For Babies

When we come to the question of sun-bathing for babies and toddlers we must walk warily, although sunshine is a tremendous gift for these wee people.

For babies of from six to eight months old a watch with a seconds hand is an essential, for according to Professor Kovacs such infants should begin their sun-baths with only 30 seconds on the front and 30 seconds on the back once daily for two weeks. The increase after this first fortnight is at the rate of one minute per day until six minutes per day is reached, which is the full exposure recommended. Head, neck and eyes must be well protected, and such infants should never receive a sun-bath during the hot period of the day.

Babies aged from eight months to two years receive a slightly more generous sun-bath, but still care is needed. A scheme recommended by Professor Kovacs is as follows:

1st to 4th day: 5 minutes' exposure of arms, chest and a small portion of the back.
4th to 8th day: Increase the exposure to 5 minutes.
8th to 14th day: The same exposure as above, but the arms are given 15 minutes.
14th to 21st day: In addition to the above give the abdomen 3 to 5 minutes.
21st to 28th day: The entire body is exposed for 3 minutes at first, and this time is increased gradually.
After the 28th day: The entire body receives 12 minutes' exposure, but the arms and chest may receive up to 30 minutes.

The same principle is carried out for little ones over two years of age, but the gradual increase of exposure can naturally be speeded up according to age. The same reference to head protection and sun-glasses must be made also for these older children.

It is not out of place for me to mention here that it is storing up trouble to allow babies or toddlers to suffer from sun-blistered arms, legs and backs. Such little ones are liable to go off their food, grow irritable, and lose sleep. Indeed, at times more serious trouble (such as intestinal or kidney ailments) may arise from an overdose of the sun in such unhappy wee mortals.

And in heat-waves such as we have had lately a wide-brimmed, light hat should be the order of the day for all children, young and old, while in direct sunshine. —'News Chronicle."

CARIBBEAN DIARY

The Spanish Main To-day

(The following are selected excerpts from the Diary of the well-known John Jagger, M. P., who was recently in Trinidad as Assessor on the Tribunal of Arbitration appointed by H. M. Govt.)

Thursday, Dec. 1st. 1938

Today we are visiting the great refinery where Tinidad Leaseholds deal with the oil not only from their own field but from most of the others also.

As near as a layman can make out, the process is to boil the oil, raising it to a very high temperature. The most volatile of its constituents rise to the top of the tank, where they are drawn off. That gives petrol. The next less volatile element only rises 3/4 of the way up, and is there drawn off. It is kerosene. Still less volatile is the diesel oil which is run off 1/2 way up. Yet lower down comes the fuel oil used to fire the boilers of the British Navy. Of course, there are many other subdivisions between.

With the aid of the Air Ministry a plant has been put up for the extraction of aviation spirit, and another for retreating the the residuum until the last fraction of oil and spirit has been extracted. The importance of this work, and of the ocean routes from here back to Britain, in time of war cannot be overestimated.

Coloured Labour

What was brought home to me very clearly was that here were over 2,000 men, coloured sons of the island, doing work calling for the utmost care and skill. Quite apart from the men gauging the flow of oil, from those in charge of old-fired and coal-fired boilers, and from the men recording the innumerable pumps, there were navvies, bricklayers, carpenters, fitters, mechanics and turners, some of them on high precision work demanding absolute accuracy; and yet their wages varied only between 4 1/2 d. and 1 d. per hour, with the attendant danger and unpleasantness of this type of work thrown in.

With a plant of this complexity kept in constant production, for the defence of Britain by air and sea—and our mechanised Army depends on oil too—it seems the height of absurdity to contend that these men are of a type to receive about half what would be paid them if they had white skins.

Monday, Dec. 5th 1938

We have had our first day's hearing, Sir Lennox O'Reilly got up at once to argue in a most superior manner against our ruling to limit the number of counsel. I realised that if the gentleman was not dealt with early he would soon be running the Court, so I reminded him that lawyers who know their business did not presume to address the Court after a decision had been given that when we wanted his advice on questions of law we would ask for it; and that if he felt he could not carry out his job alone he had better consider handing in his brief. It wasn't nice and he didn't like it, but we shall have a quieter time with him for the rest of the hearings.

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Air-Bridge

BY WILLIAM COURTENAY

To America

ONE OF THE MOST ENCOURAGING EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF CIVIL AVIATION IN 1939 IS THE OPENING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN TO AIR TRAFFIC

The fact that it has taken 20 years to build the air line between the Old World and the New may be taken as the measure of the gigantic difficulties which have had to be faced and fought and overcome. Chief of these is the fact that by whichever route is selected—either the Eire-Newfoundland or the Azores-Bermuda an open ocean stage 2,000 miles has to be flown non-stop.

This means that the aircraft must carry fuel for about 3,300 miles flight to enable it to cope with head winds.

The aircraft designer has had to wait on the aero engine designer and not until engines developing nearly 1000 h.p. were available has it been possible to build round them aircraft which can be lifted off the water loaded to 20 tons or more.

Another problem concerns the provision of suitable air bases. These have now been selected at the Shanon on the west coast of Eire; at Port Botwood, on the east coast of Newfoundland, and at Montreal Canada, and Port Washington, New York.

For the last two years work has been progressing at the Shanon and Botwood on Atlantic bases.

Best-Equipped Base

On the Shanon a magnificent combined landplane and marine base is arising. It will be available for traffic next summer and be complete in 1940. It will be one of the best-equipped in the British Empire, and will be of great strategic importance in time of war.

In Newfoundland there is the problem of ice. Botwood is icebound early in the year. So at Hattie's Camp, some miles from Botwood, a great landplane base has been built from swamp and forest.

These Newfoundland bases will also prove a ready help in time of trouble when bombers now to be built in Canada required a refuelling point before crossing 2,000 miles of ocean to our aid.

Weather also presents a problem. An elaborate system of weather reporting on both sides of the Atlantic has been organised. Ships co-operate to transit weather data on their tracks.

It is now possible to give the commander of the Atlantic flying boat or air liner a complete picture of the weather he will meet at all altitudes and at all points of his journey for 24 hours ahead.

Pilots and navigators of Imperial Airways and of Pan-American Airways in the U.S. have been trained to study the stars and to take bearings by sextant as is done at sea. This method of navigation plus the aid of wireless will ensure that the aircraft never loses its way.

With all these problems solved the way has been laid clear for construction of flying boats able to cope with the immense distance.

A New Fleet

Short Bros., Rochester, are completing a fleet of eight boats, of which there will be available for the Atlantic air traffic this summer.

These will be able to take off the water loaded to 46,000 lb. This is 5,500 lb. more than the present fleet of Empire boats. They will then re-fuel in the air over the Shanon. Each is fitted with re-fuelling apparatus. An air tanker will fly overhead and fuel will be let down through a pipe into the flying boat.

By this device the boats will be able to load to 53,000 lb. that is about 24 tons. After allowing for the empty weight of the boat—about 13 tons—there remains some 11 tons. After deducting 9 tons for fuel there is 2 tons left over. This represents roughly what will be available for payload after allowing for weight of the crew

Cruising at about 175 M.P.H. these boats will be able to carry at least 20 passengers and a considerable air mail load. They will have sleeping quarters and will provide luxuries as well as comforts.

In America the Boeing Corporation have dared to design half a dozen boats each weighing about 82,000 lb. fully loaded. They are intended for Pan-American Airways Pacific and Atlantic routes.

The first has completed its trials satisfactorily. Each will have four engines of 1.500 h. p. and cruise at about 175 m.p.h.

Swift Service

Mails will be posted in London one afternoon. They will catch the flying boat leaving Southampton in the early evening, cross the Atlantic overnight, reach Newfoundland at dawn next morning, and be delivered in Canada soon after breakfast and in New York about 24 hours after leaving England.

By 1940 the first fare-paying passengers will be able to look forward to arriving in New York for lunch after leaving London about tea-time the previous day.

This opens an era of new promise of air achievement. Already on both sides of the Atlantic the stratosphere express air liner capable of racing speeds of 275 to 300 M. P.H. at 25,000 ft. is being built These aircraft will have sealed pressure cabins for high altitude flying.

By 1941 we shall see these expresses in use on the ocean airways. Flying over cloud all the way, high above storm, the passengers will see the stars at night or the sun day by day with uninterrupted view.

The 3,600-mile journey between Southampton and New York will be covered in about 12 hours, flying time or 15 hours' elapsed time with fuelling halts.

The aim of the air line operations on both sides of the Atlantic is to make the London-New York service a mere overnight journey.

These things are coming to pass within the next three years. The experience and skill in design necessary to bring them about is there. The aircraft are now being built. Two engines of 1500 h.p. to 2,000 h.p. have been constructed.

All that is needed is the will and determination to bridge the Atlantic as quickly as possible. And the urge is there because the most lucrative travel traffic in the world is waiting to be picked

American Writers' Congress

Task Of Revolutionary Artists

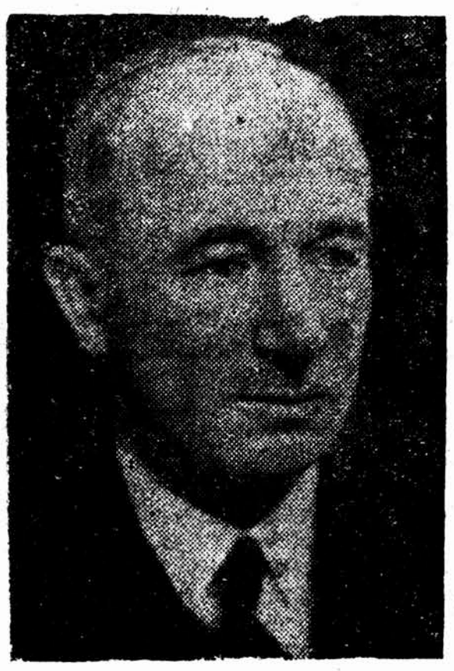
(From A Correspondent)

A host of exiled writers from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, including Thomas and Klaus Mann, Arnold Zweig; Oskar Maria Graf, Manfred George, Ludwig Renn, F.C. Woiskopf and as guest speaker, Dr. Eduard Benes, now a Professor of Politics at the University of Chicago, met American English and French writers in New York to discuss how writers could preserve their integrity before the onslaught of Fascism.

Opinion of course was divided over the extent to which the writer as artist should associate himself with particular policies or parties. But there was complete agreement that in the world of 1939 where Benes and Mann were exiles, Larca, Valdes and Fox dead in a Spain which had had Renn, Mairaux, Bates, Hemingway and the rest among its defenders, the writer could keep his integrity as a man only by actively joining to the best of his ability in the struggle against the forces of reaction. This whole led to a full discussion in the craft sessions (poetry, literary criticism, fiction, drama, radio and screen writing) of the old problem of propaganda and the artist.

"Grapes Of Wrath"

In one of the sessions, we decided to base discussion on John Steinbeck's recent superb novel, "Grapes of Wrath"—the story of an Oklahoma family (The Joad's) who move out to the "promised land" of California after having been forced off their farm through foreclosure by the banks. Once in California the Joad's family finds instead of oranges and grapes free for the picking, unemployment and slow starvation in the miserable camps where hundreds of other families have come after falling victim to the same lure of a "gold in California". The latter part of the book deals with the really heroic endurance of these migratory workers in face of exploitation, intimidation and suffering such as one worse than that which reduce the share-cropper of the south to the condition of a serf.



DR. BENES.

A good deal of discussion was given to the significance of the story as a "revolutionary" novel. A number of critics felt that the latter half of the book fell away from the standard of the opening sections simply because Steinbeck, having posed the problem of the migrant workers in unforgettable terms, had no "solution" to offer. Not that they asked for any revolutionary deus ex-machina to clear up the situation, but they urged that in so far as the author left you with no suggestion, through the actions of his characters, of a "way out" he was not a developed revolutionary artist, since in actual fact a good deal has been done to organise the fruit and vegetable workers in California.

On the other hand there were those who pointed out that the weakness of a much so-called "proletarian" fiction is the facile character of its "revolutionary" optimism "solutions". Ella Winter insisted that in point of fact no basic solution for the problem of the migratory worker had yet been worked out and that Steinbeck as a conscious revolutionary artist could do no more than give the reactions of his Joads to the conditions in which they were set; he lost the unfolding of their story carry with it the condemnation of the economic order which caused such degradation. Such pro test and indictment, as his title bears witness Steinbeck gives in full measure.

But he goes further. He shows with compelling power the strength of the common humanity which is the basis for the stoic courage of the Joads and their fellows. And he shows too the awakening determination on the part of some of the more daring spirits that the present exploitation shall not be allowed to go unchallenged. At one stage a strike is organised. It is brutally suppressed by police in combination with the local vigilantes but the leaders are unbroken in spirit and their example passes on to others.

Modern Realism

The controversy over Steinbeck's revlutionary qualities brought up very clearly the problem of realism in the modern novel. Some critics, recognising Ella Winter's point that at the present time no way out of the Californian crisis has been found still felt that the revolutionary novelist should be able to create a "Kero" (not in the Hollywood sense:) who could in his action symbolise the ultimate victory the present exploitation.

But majority opinion took the view that the revolutionary artist should reflect faithfully the character-patterns and conditions of life of his time, intensifying certain aspects naturally by the very process of artistic selection but not distorting or fancifying. In this sense the revolutionary novelist cannot outstrip the age in which he lives no matter how convinced he is as a student of politics that some particular solution to the present social problem in his book will be adopted ultimately. If he imports his credo into his novel without letting it grow naturally out of the situation in which the danger of blurring his art with characters are placed. he is in mer manifestos

Some Literary Centres In Sweden

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Of living Swedish authors none has enjoyed so much popularity as Selma Lagerlof. This gifted writer took the legends and sagas and character types of her own province, Varmland and from Dalarna, and enveloped them in a romantic atmosphere that has captivated a world. Her novels have been translated into the language of more than twenty countries.

It was her first outstanding success, "Gosta Berling's Saga," that won for her the Nobel prize in literature. "Jerusalem" had some basis of fact in the actual migration of a group of Swedish colonists to the Holy Land in a mood of religious ecstacy, and the novel gives a dramatic account of disillusionment and return. Marbacka, the old homestead, passed out of the hands of the family shortly after the death of Selma Lagerlof's father, but the Noble prize enabled her to buy it back and restore some of its traditional charm.

To-day Marbacka is a picturesque landmark in the heart of Varmland, a typical manor house that tells of the greatness of the landed gentry of earlier centuries. Every summer, tourists motor past in large numbers; from the roadside you can catch a glimpse of the black tiles of its roof and its lemon walls and stately beauty. It is no exaggeration to say that Marbacka and other sites in the surroundings have turned the whole province of Varmland into a popular tourist centre in the summer. You are constantly reminded that you are in the heart of Selma Lagerlof country. On the chain of Fryken lakes it may be the very "Gosta Berling" steamer that will be waiting for you at your landing-stage.

"Lake District"

Varmland is Sweden's miniature "lake district." It is not so well known to the world at large as the English lake district, to be sure, but its idyllic beauty has fired the imagination of many a poet. It is possible to spend two or three days motoring past historic landmarks. The logical starting point for such tours is the largest city in the province, Karlstad, an attractive modern centre. One of the tours leads past Filipstad, a city of special interest to Americans as the boyhood home of John Ericsson, the inventor of the "Monitor", known from the battle of Hampton Roads, in 1862, during the Civil War in the United States. He spent his mature years in America, but the house in which he lived as a young man is here, a typical unit of farm buildings reflecting a quaint traditional style of building. His mausoleum is on the highest point of the beautiful hill cemetery in the town.

The names of three great Swedish poets and writers of a past generation are associated with sites in Varmland. Esaias Tegner, whose "Fritiof's Saga", translated into practically all languages of Europe, recounts romantically the story of Fritiof and Ingeborg with a Viking background, was born in the little village of Kyrkerud, one of the south-west gateways of Varmland.

His contemporary, the historian Erik Gustaf Geijer, also wrote poems dealing with Viking themes, but his treatment was more realistic and historically more accurate. Ransater, Geijer's home, has been preserved as a museum and historical manor house. The lyricist Gustaf Froding is also a poet of Varmland. In his verse one hears the sighing of the forests and catches the beauty of woodland flower. His home, near Karlstad, stands in the heart of a noble birch forest.

In all the writings of these "lake" poets one senses the lyrical background of nature. But there is also a sterner note as some of the industrial life of the province, mostly timber felling and iron manufacture, enters as a background both in fiction and poetry. And there is an aristocratic splendour even to-day in what remains of the old manor-houses and country estates.

Albert Engstrom

Another interesting literary "centre" of Sweden is located in the Stockholm skerries, where both the beauties of nature and the picturesque life of fisher folk have contributed many features. Albert Engstrom depicts this life both in pen sketches and in stories, though his satire often is bald caricature. But the great satirist and cynic was August Strindberg, novelist and dramatist, who died in 1912. Some of his most touching stories and sketches such as "Hemsoborna" and "Skarkarlsliv" depict skerry life.

However, he is also the city dweller and Stockholm is the scene of many of his works. He has written powerful historical dramas, wherein the usual romantic treatment of historical figures yields to ralism—"Master Olof", "Gustav Vaca" "Karl XII." "Gustav III." His portrayal of the conflict between the sexes is drastic in "Fadren" (The Father) and "Froken Julie" (Mademoiselle Julie) and in the short stories "Giftas" (married). His period of greatest production was the early 'eighties, the age of realism.

Almost from the first he began his attacks on marriage, on family life and general social problems. His cynicism was scathing. It was a personal bitterness that developed out of his own unhappiness and maladjustment to a degree, but he was also the moralist and reformer crying out against the evils he saw around him. A haunting religious mysticism, forerunner of modern symbolism, colours the work of his final years.

A third important literary grouping can be made for the section on the eastern shore of Lake Vatter, the region between Jonkoping and Vadstena. (This summary of important Swedish literature is perforce limited mostly to writers known in English translation. The bulk of Swedish literature therefore has to be passed over without comment, despite the fact that Swedish poetry especially has a distinctive lyrical beauty and haunting power). Verner von Heidenstam, veteran novelist and also a Nobel prize winner, lives at Ovralid, near Motala. In his "The Charles Men" (Karolinerna) he casts a romantic glamour over the adventures of Karl XII and his soldiers. It is the Heidenstam story of a chieftain of the Folkunga period, which saw the transition of Sweden from pagnanism to Christianity, that Carl Mills, the sculptor used in his central figure, Folke Filbyter, for the fountain that fittingly adorns the central square in Linkoping.

A Famous Feminist

Nearer Jonkoping, at Mt. Omberg, lived Ellen Key, the philosopher and feminist whose writings, like those of Havlock Ellis in England, stressed eugenics and race biology. Her "Century of the Child" made a profound impression in international pedagogical circles. Strand is now a home for working women. Granna, north of Jonkoping on Lake Vatter, was the birthplace of the Arctic explorer S. A. Andree, a pioneer of aviation who died in 1897 in an attempt to reach the North Pole in a balloon. Through the unexpected recovery of his remains and those of his two associates as well as their diaries on White Island (Viton) in the summer of 1930, the chronicle of polar adventuring has been enriched with one of the most stirring documents of fortitude and endurance that the world has ever read.

To give still greater variety to the contribution of this region east of Lake Vatter, it is only necessary to recall that Vadstena is also near. Here, in the middle Ages, St. Birgitta founded her cloister and the Birgittine order. Through her published revelations she has achieved international fame.

Another section of Sweden has literary associations of a far earlier age. In the province of Uppland, in fact in the whole region north of Stockholm, are the largest number of rune stones extant in the whole country. Their inscriptions, dating back to at least the fourth century form a chronicle of events not elsewhere recorded. From the Icelandic Eddas and the sagas of the kings, by Snorre Strulason, one gets some additional facts to round out the inscriptions.

The Anglo Saxon epic "Beowulf" from the eighth century, deals with personages and events in the North two centuries earlier. Three of the regents, Adils, Rold and Ale, identified with the history of the North, are mentioned in "Beowulf," under the names of Eadgils, Hrodulf and Onela. From this epic and from the old Swedish "Yuglingatal" one gets evidence to support the theory that the three royal mounds at Old Uppsala are probably not memorials to the gods Oden, Frey and Thor, as was assumed until fairly recently.

Now it is believed that the mounds are the actual burial places of the three sixth century regents—Adils (northwestern mound), Aun the Old (middle) and Egil (northeastern). Egil is the Ongentheow of "Beowulf" who as leader of the Swedes fell in battle when attacked by the Goths and Hygelac. At Vendel, north of Old Uppsala, is the famous Ottar Mound, the probable burial place of Ottar, son of Egil (Ongentheow). These theories, now widely accepted by scholars, make Old Uppsala one of the most interesting old literary landmarks in the whole of Sweden.

Harvest Is Near!

—AND SO SEEMS TO BE TROUBLE

By our special correspondent in Central Europe (an experienced observer, with contacts in the Nazi hierarchy and in the Illegal Opposition).

Villages in Germany are confused. Heinz and Fritz are coming home for their annual leave this week instead of in September. But reservist husbands have been told that they will have to remain indefinitely with their units instead of being released as usual after twelve weeks. Trouble is brewing It is clouding the German summer.

The farmers cannot get on with the harvest in their own way organised bands of special workers youth groups under Nazi supervision, are dispatched wherever needed. Orders have come that the rye and wheat fields of East Prussia and Pomerania are to be cleared firs of all. A grown man loses his joy in the harvest when he fancies that it will be stored in state granaries against the terrors of blockade.

Excitement Everywhere

The young men of East Prussia are on tip-toe with excitement. There is much gossip of gun-running into Danzig, and every few days another batch of lads receive their orders to cross the border and walk cock-a-hoop among the Poles. More than 2,000 new arrivals this week-end! They are to make the nucleus of a Danzig Free Corps.

When a German orator gets going, he is apt in his excitement to let out confidential secrets. At the German Singing Festival in Danzig, a Nazi Member of the Danzig Senate declared that Germany would not be satisfied until she had 'room to live', 'lebonsraum' not only in Danzig but also in at least five large towns of Poland. The uneasiness of the Poles is increased by Britain's hesitation in backing her guarantee with reasonable financial support for Polish defence. These Nazi propagandists know their job! As soon as the news came that London had grudgingly suggested that the loan to Poland be whittled down from sixty million to twenty million pounds, it ran like wild-fire through Poland accompanied with the comment that here was proof that the British Government had no intention of honouring its garantees. Just what is the value of a British pledge?

Alsace Not Safe

There is well-based feeling in some circles that all this activity in Danzig is merely designed to distract attention. France is alive to the Nazi activity in Alsace. Just as in the Sudetenland there were real economic problems to be faced owing to the political uncertainly, so in Alsace it is difficult to persuade industrialists that business is safe on such a frontier. The results is genuine poverty which gives the Nazis easy entry with their propaganda. The French Government is dangerously lenient. M. Chautemps refused to release 14 Nazi agents in Strasburg lately on the grounds that it would 'provoke' the Germans.

Nevertheless France knows that once the harvest is gathered in, the crisis may be expected. M. Daladier warned his colleagues in the French Parliament that their vacation might be much shorter than is generally thought this year, and that conscripts would not be released at the end of their year of service unless the international situation alters.

Herr Hitler may get a surprise yet. Illegal organisations in Germany are stronger than anyone outside realises. The Nazi leaders are not the only brilliant organisers of their race. Thousands of German workers are only waiting for a war crisis to prove that "Class solidarity" is still a force which counts.

Poets And Poetry To-Day

The Muse Appears To Be In The Doldrums To-day—But Is She?

By RICHARD CHURCH

There are certain occasions in our lives when we feel a special sort of gratification. We feel as though we have been taken aside and privately commended in respect of the things which we hold most valuable in life. For me, that most valuable thing is poetry. I have been practising this art of poetry now for thirty years, and I know less about it than when I started. Much less. You all recognize that magnificent state of affairs with which we set out on our careers. The old tag of "life is short, art is long," means nothing to us at that stage. We believe that we have been born singularly to disprove it. The gods look on and say nothing!

By one means or another we survive that pretty illusion, and begin to work at the art of poetry, instead of merely feeling grand about it and puffing ourselves up with fantastic prophecies about what we mean to do. We approach reality, which is the substance of poetry. It is an experience which strips us of everything we have deceived ourselves with.

Lesson Of Humility

Whatever we do, whether we win or lose, whether we succeed in making some verse that time will not destroy, or whether we have to relinquish our ambitions and become mere onlookers, we all learn the same lesson. And that lesson is humility; humility in the presence of poetery. For we can never understand poetry. The word is a symbol, and it is inadequate. As we live longer and longer under its shadow, we learn to sustain ourselves by means of a sort of cheerful despair which is finally a greater comfort than self-confidence. The stoicism of the artist! Doesn't that phrase sound familiar to you? It represents the final initiation by which a poet, a painter, a musician receives his true status. And that status is a small thing, after all. We know what Shakespeare thought about it, for his last work was "The Tempest"—and then silence. And Yeats, that great genius whose body has just left us; what did he say at the end?

"I leave both faith and pride"
"To young upstanding men"
"Climbing the mountain-side,"
"That under bursting dawn"
"They may drop a fly;"
"Being of that metal made"
"Till it was broken by"
"This sedentary trade."

A Mystery

So much for poetry, and the people who practise it. And what is the attitude of the general public to poetry? It is the attitude which the people in the mass have to all the mysteries; one of deferment. Yes, the people say "Keep these things from us. They are a desperate criticism, they fill us with fear, with shame." So the gods are crucified; and the poets are starved. It has always been so, and it will always be so. The mysteries are the enemies of the masses. And poetry is one of the mysteries. Only the individual soul, withdrawn from social contacts, and all the political and economic distractions involved therein, can find comfort and illumination in religion, or poetry. And when I say the individual, I envisage also a group of individuals gathered in a community for a single purpose, as at the theatre, or in a church. Such a community is not a mass, not a crowd; it is a unit, the 'sum' and not the dissolution of the individuals comprising it.

And the more arcane the art, the more it becomes austere and distilled—as in the art of poetry—the fewer the individuals willing to submit to its demands upon body, mind and spirit. That is one reason, and the principal reason, why poetry does not sell largely. It is a metaphysical fact, and it accounts for a historical fact. Poetry, and here I mean poetry in the most exalted sense of the word, never has sold largely. The immortal works, except for accidental reasons, persist because there are always a few minutes to appreciate them, to live by them and to expound them.

How many readers, for example, are there each year of Milton's "Samson Agonistes"? Not many; but 'some,' mind you! And those few readers matter. They are the people who 'know,' and who have the secret power to keep the Word alive, against all manner of material odds, and the vilest of oppressions. And no great poet has ever lacked one or two of such people to rally round him during his lifetime, to sustain his confidence in his genius, and to act as his apostles after he is dead.

There is nothing rational about the situation; nothing which psychologists and scientists can seize upon to explain. For while the work of Keats and Shelley was circulating among the few, Byron was making £80,000 out of his robust verse, and Scott made a fortune whose vicissitudes drove him finally to the writing of romances in prose at the rate of two a year. And Tommy Moore's income was not a negligible one Yet Thomas Lovell Beddoes, a strange and rare creature of true poetic genius, wandered about on the Continent, keeping himself by a dubious practice of medicine, a sort of latterday Paracelsus, whose remarkable verse was known to few, and cherished by only one man, a solicitor in Southampton!

Here is postscript from a letter written by Beddies to that soilcitor in Southampton (Kelsall) in the year 1824, two years after Shelley's death. "P.S.," it says. "Shelley's book—This is a ghost indeed, and one who will answer to our demand for hidden treasure. What would he not have done, if ten years more, that will be wasted upon the lives of unprofitable knaves and fools, had been given to him. Was it that more of the beautiful and good, than Nature could spare to one, was incarnate in him, and that it was necessary to resume it for distribution through the external and internal worlds? How many springs will blossom with his thought—how many fair and glorious creations be born of his one extinction."

Wave Of Appreciation

We can, however, discover from a historical survey that from time to time, in some unaccountable way, the general public will suddenly become interested in poetry. Throughout the Elizabethan Age it was so, at least among the literate. And again, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, there was a period of prosperity for poets, so that a young man, as Keats did, could seriously give up his career as a surgeon in order to make his living by the writing of verse! It is true that Keats was young. It is also true that he had already discovered his mistake before he died, even though there had been some economic justification for the step he took. For were not Byron and a dozen others making a good living from the publication of their books of verse? One of them was the ploughman poet, John Clare, who was published by Taylor and Hessay, Keats's publishers.

The wave did not last long. We know that Clare's last book, delayed for five years by reason of Taylor's preoccupation with the "London Magazine," was a failure from the publishing point of view. Public interest had veered, and for another few decades, poets were to be left to starve, to learn that lesson which Arnold Bennett reminds us of his play, "Milestones." "Are geniuses to be the kings of the earth? Not quite. Geniuses have to be kept in order—like criminals. If there's one thing to be said in favour of the English character, it is that we've known the proper way to treat geniuses."

Then again, in the middle of the century, the wind changed, and we find Tennyson making a fortune and winning a title from his work as a poet. It is incredible, to-day, to think of what contracts he forced upon publishers. He went to Routledge's and struck a bargain, whereby they paid him a retaining fee of seven thousand a year for seven years, for the right to publish all he wrote. And when that contract came to an end he went to Macmillan's and made a similar one! Even our best-selling novelists to-day, if they went to a publisher with such a proposition, would be gently escorted to a mental home.

The tide turned once more, to be full for a short time during and after the War, when there was a boom in poetry. At the head of it came Rupert Brooke, whose handful of verse has brought in a steady profit of some six or seven hundred a year to his literary executors. It still does so. Later,

(Continued on Page 53)

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WILL Roosevelt BE President Again?

Will F. D. Roosevelt consent to be nominated to the presidential election once again for the third term? Those who know something of American traditions can easily guess of what tremendous constitutional as well as political importance this question is. So far F. D. R. has assumed the attitude of the Sphinx and refused to commit himself either way.

Foremost Issue Before U. S. A.

By TURNER CATLEDGE

AGAIN, in one of those instances in which history demonstrates that strange quality of repeating itself, the third-term issue is before the American public.

Again the popularity of a President and his programme are rubbing up against one of the most firmly precedents in the relatively short life of this government. Again the country is faced with the possibility of a test which, from a long-range point of view, may show whether the feeling against a third term in the White House is a mere precedent—a "mistake grown old", a "limitation on democratic processes"—or whether it has become the actual, continuing will of the great majority of the people of the United States.

This time the issue has come before the country largely on the clamour of a loosely organised campaign of zealous or interested persons to induce Franklin D. Roosevelt to stand again for election. Statements by Cabinet officers and the President's own press secretary, assertions by political leaders before and after visiting the White House, writings of journalists favourable to the Administration—these and other developments including frequent outcroppings of "nerves" among the President's critics in both major parties, have added up into a volume of third-term agitation the like of which has hardly been witnessed before.

Role Of Riddle

In the midst of all, the man most concerned, the one whose views are most sought, sits silent, apparently enjoying his role as a riddle. So far as is known in Washington, the President has taken no step either to encourage or to curb the effort to "draft" him for another term, other than to show somewhat less annoyance when the third-term subject is mentioned by friends or on such semi-public occasions as his press conferences. He gives no intimation that he will take any such step in the near future. And it is he and he alone who can remove the issue with a clear, unmistakable declaration that he would not accept nomination by the next Democratic National Convention, or who can guarantee extension of the issue in the campaign of 1940 as the most provocative question to be submitted to the voters in three-quarters of a century.

Under present indications, the third-term issue may be expected to exert a tremendous influence on national affairs for many months to come, just as it is doing to-day. Already it is the all-absorbing question wherever politics are discussed—in the offices and drawing rooms of Washington; on railroad trains and buses; in city lunch rooms and tourist camps; at corner drugstores in small towns; in farm kitchens and across the corn rows in thousands of fields throughout the land. politicians are truly baffled by it, especially the leaders within the President's own party. In the words of Charles Michelson, publicity director of the Democratic National Committee: "There will be nothing doing worth while in Democratic politics until and unless the President reveals his intentions".

Without Parallel

A search of the record fails to disclose a parallel to the present situation. Hints and rumours of third-term aspirations have re-

President Roosevelt.

curred for every President who, like Mr. Roosevelt, enjoyed great popularity. Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Grant, Theodore Roosevelt and Coolidge each was urged to continue in office after two terms, or to seek the place again after the lapse of a four-year period.

Either the men themselves stopped the agitation, or circumstances prevailed against the breaking of the third-term precedent even to the extent of returning one to power who had been out for a term, President Wilson, according to revelations made recently in a biography of Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, wanted to run for a third-term in 1920 in order that he might lead personally the fight for adoption of the covenant of the League of Nations, but was prevented from doing so by ill-health.

To approach an understanding of the present situation, one does not have to ask necessarily whether or not Mr. Roosevelt is thinking of seeking another term. The answer to that question could be decidedly in the negative and still it might not be the one finally to prevail. There are circumstances which prevent the engrossing question from being answered on the basis of one man's personal preference, albeit one man's decision will be the controlling one eventually.

Incomplete "Deal"

Never before in one President's time has so broad and far-reaching a plan for economic and social reform been attempted through the power of the Federal Government. The plan is far from complete. Many ideas in the New Deal have been accepted as permanent contributions to a readjusted substance of government, but many others have not. Many ends of the President's programme are still loose. Few of the longer range reforms have been put on a work-a-day basis. The labour laws are by no means securely fixed; the procedure for their enforcement is not yet settled. The Federal social security system and the various acts for adjusting business operations to the new concept of government which Mr. Roosevelt brought to Washington in 1933 are not yet in final form.

Plans dealing with unemployment relief, agriculture, electric power, taxation and even the broader fiscal affairs of the government are still on an emergency basis. In short, no one conversant with the original aims of the New Deal contends that the Roosevelt programme has yet evolved into a whole, or that the parts already adopted have been perfected In such circumstances the man who represents the general objective in view becomes the programme itself. It is in him that the programme finds its whole. So if the cry should be, "On with the New Deal!" as it must be for the Administration now in power, then by the same token there is logic in the demand, "On with Roosevelt!"

But there is another, more practical and not much less important factor which must have weight in the current third-term agitation. In the sheer mechanics of adapting new methods to old problems, the President brought into the governmental establishment a great number of men and women who had had no connection with politics before.

They became the driving force of the New Deal. They were the idea men, the drafters, the thinkers, and some of them even became political "hatchet" men for the President. They tasted and relished the political brew. They are very reluctant to give it up now, and the best way they have of maintaining their tasty concoction of position, prestige and power is to continue Mr. Roosevelt in office. In fact, they are the men who are fanning the third-term agitation to a blue heat.

Broadly speaking, therefore, the objective in the current crusade to break the third-term tradition is that of prolonging the power of President Roosevelt. The prospect that this might be done by his naming a successor has ebbed in the last few weeks. The history of American Presidents who have attempted to continue their power after returning to private life has appeared as a solemn warning against trying such a plan at this time.

Moreover, the present case is a peculiar one in this regard. Already jealousies have begun to crop up among the New Dealers themselves. And informal trial heats attempted for such persons as Harry Hopkins and Robert H. Jackson have turned out disappointingly for the President and his close advisers.

Hence, the job which the White House "palace guard" seems to have taken upon itself now is that of impressing upon Mr. Roosevelt the necessity of his running again. It is evident from the record that they are leaving no stone unturned to accomplish it. Yet the question that seems to be left is: Will he try it?

Self-Confident

There is no sign whatsoever that the President has lost any confidence in his own ability to sway the masses. He feels sure, from every outward appearance, that he can take the people along with him in his aims. In speaking of his further programmes and aspirations, he speaks in the name of "the people." No less a political realist than Postmaster General Farley reported to him only recently, after a transcontinental trip, that the nomination in 1940 is Mr. Roosevelt's for the asking. Even now the President is planning another cross-country trip of his own so that he may get out and meet and talk with Mr. Average Citizen and his family of millions.

The President has let no occasion pass on which he might reaffirm his demand that the New Deal go on. Those who are inclined to read omens between the lines say that he has prepared the ground for his course should he decide to run again. By a disregard of precedents, which he has demonstrated repeatedly, he had dissipated in advance any great surprise that might otherwise attend his seeking or accepting a new nomination.

The forces and influences which push Mr. Roosevelt toward answering affirmatively the importunings of the zealous third-term advocate are many and mighty. But there are also mighty deterrents, not the least of which is the anti-third-term tradition together with the American principle of rotation of honours and office which it seems to symbolize.

At least this much may be said positively about a third-term campaign now: The issue of a President's continuing in office beyond the traditional two terms would dominate all others not only in the race for the country's highest office but in practically every other race subject to the party system, from United States Senator to County Sheriff. The accomplishments and faults of the New Deal would be forgotten as

(Continued On Page 47)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

GUJARATI BOOKS

ARVACHIN KAVYA SAHITYA-NAN VEHENO. By Ramnarayan V. Pathak. Published by the University of Bombay. Price Re. 1-4-0.

This book contains the fine lectures delivered by Mr. Pathak, a well-known Gujarati writer and critic under the auspices of the Bombay University in the Thakkar Vasanji Madhavji Lecture Series in June 1936, on the currents of modern Verse Literature (of Gujarat). It is a comprehensive survey of the subject, illustrated with suitable quotations from writers, chief as well as minor. The treatment is both historical and scientific and still the lecturer has tried his best to make it popular, the views expressed are sober and fair to all parties concerned. It is a valuable addition to Gujarati Literature.

K.

GUJARATNI ASMITA. By Kanaiyalal Munshi, published by the Gujarati Sathitya Parishad. Price Re. 0-4-0.

'Asmita" which means self-consciousness and is a term used in Yoga Philosophy has been borrowed by Mr. Munshi to express the sentiment of a Gujarati to the effect that I am a Gujarati and desire to remain a Gujarati. He has in order to cultivate and develop that sentiment, done a great deal of propaganda work by means of lectures and writings. This book contains a collection of them: In the six items which illustrate his belief in the sentiment, the last—viz., the view that Hemchandra Acharya was the pioneer in the line—is very valuable. The book has been published in commemoration of Mr. Munshi finishing the Fiftieth Year of his life.

K.

URDU PERIODICALS

URDU (Delhi)—The issue for the first quarter opens with a translation in blank verse of a few scenes from Hamlet. This translation which has been done by Nawab Abid Nawaz Jang (son of the late Nawab Imadul Mulk Bilgrami), is indeed of a very high order and extremely readable. It will indeed be a solid service to the Urdu language if the whole drama is thus rendered into verse. The origin and history of the Sanskrit drama is described by Pandit Vanshidhar of the Osmania University in which he flatly contradicts the theory that the Sanskrit drama took its inspiration from the Greeks Maulavi Abdul Quddus Hashmi discusses the question of the common script for India in all its details and ultimately he expresses the opinion that it is beneficial to retain its present character instead of changing it into Roman. Maulavi Abdul Bari "Asi" writes a life-account of Bismal Faizabadi and gives the main characteristics of his poetry. He then reproduces excerpts from his "masnawis" together with his comments. The whole article covers 48 pages. "Diary" of Maulavi Mazhar Ali Sandelvi which has been made available through Mr. Nurul Hasan Hashimi affords an interesting reading. It was written continuously for 45 years, commencing from 21st January 1867 to 24th December 1911. Excerpts from this diary which are reproduced together with a life-sketch of its writer, are very interesting. It is to be continued. "Yad-e-Watan" is a fine poem by Mirza Farhatullah Baig. the well-known writer. Gleanings and reviews are very well maintained.

ZAMANA (Cawnpore).—The June number opens with Prof. Raghupati Sahai's article about the present-day awakening of India in all her walks of life. The writer takes a very hopeful view of the whole thing. Khan Bahadur Saiyed Ishrat Husain draws a very vivid picture of his father, Akbar Allahabadi, and relates several anecdotes about him, at the same time throwing light on some poems and giving the circumstances in which they came to be written. "Has-parast," in the course of an article on the "lingua franca" of India and opines that Urdu is not the common language of the Hindus and the Musalmans, but it is an exclusive language of the Musulmans. In another article the writer states that the question of a common language is bound to create differences unless and until the hearts unite. In the poetry section poems by Ihran Danish, Rawish, Akhtar will repay perusal.

MAARIF (Azamgarh).—The issue for April contains a very interesting and learned article by the editor Maulavi Saiyed Sulaiman Nadvi, on the "Arabs and America" in which he proves that the Arabs were in America long before Columbus "discovered" it and that Columbus drew its inspiration from the Arabs. The Maulavi gives quotations in support of his contention and incidentally also refers to the Arab coins recently found in America which go to testify the existence of the Arabs in America prior to Columbus. "Armughan-e-Ahbab" by the late Maulana Abdul Hai is continued. In the poetry section poem by Suhail is simply splendid. Gleanings, reviews, etc., are as usual well-maintained.

Politics In Pre-Moghul Days

POLITICS IN PRE-MOGHUL TIMES. By Dr. Ishwara Topa 1918 (Kitabistan, Allahabad).

The author is a Reader in History of Indian Culture in the Osmania University, Hyderabad. There is a foreword to the book by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The book contains very controversial matter from the point of view of the historical statements the author makes and the political theories he propounds and indulges in. The approach and treatment are purely speculative. It is more or less a political dissertation but a historical distortion. If all what the author speculates about were correct, then the book would, no doubt, become interesting but not historical. The author reads modern ideas into medieval mind, life and environment. There was no such separation of religion and politics in that period as he conceives. The author claims that he 'discusses the problems of kingship and politics in 'Muslim' India and attempts to estimate the *political psychology* of the Turkish Kings of Delhi and to depict the influence of political environment and condition on the development of essentials of state-craft. He wants "to decipher the laws of personality—forces of those Muslim rulers etc," No doubt, he states that his criterion is "the age and its standards and values in which they lived and thrived." But his actual treatment does not support his claims.

The book embodies the musings of the author on what *ought to be* the political ideas of the various Turkish rulers if they were to be separated from their religious complex. He takes some of their stray discussions and utterances as if they were their ideals actually worked out. He takes it for granted that religion played no important role in their politics, This is an overdrawn picture of the man and the ruler in that age and environment. Then his treatment of the political aims and motives of the early Turkish rulers is very verbose. The author seems to be spinning out and repeating his ideas and statements. All that he had to say he could have been compassed in one fourth of the book or even less. He also ought to have quoted his authorities to substantiate his differences from the views of other professors. He uses all modern terminology and many modern ideas, which are a growth of ages subsequent to the middle ages, in order to explain the rulers' motives and aims. His statements are too generalised to be true in all historical situations or events which occurred.

S. V. P.

"POET SAINTS OF MAHARASHTRA"

The influence of the poet-saints of Maharashtra—of whom a galaxy dazzled the firmament from the 12th to 17th century—on contemporary life and thought as well as those of later times is dealt with by Prof. M. D. Altekar in an interesting article in the July number of the "Aryan Path". Dnyaneshwar, Namdev, Eknath, Tukaram, Ramdas—these have become household names in Maharashtra and the lives and teachings of these poet-saints continue to inspire the lives of millions of Hindus not only in Maharashtra but outside its boundaries as well. Prof. Altekar, in his article, dwells on the secret of the immense popularity of the teachings of these saints. Among other interesting contributions in the journal are: "George Washington Carver, scientist-philosopher —Christian" by Miss B. B. Walcott, the Pantheistic Path, a personal approach," by Mr. J. S. Collis; "The Ethics of Punishment," by Mr. Abul Hasmat; "What is Freedom?" by Miss Mary Frere; "Their Son, my Spiritual Issue", by Mr. H. Merten.

HINDI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

STUDENTS' PRACTICAL DICTIONARY: HINDI-ENGLISH: 6th Edition; pages 1166; Price Rs. 3-4. (S. M. Sayed Husain & Bros., Booksellers, Bhatkal, North Kanara).

This is a well-known dictionary that has been very popular among students ever since 1903, when its first edition was published. The present edition contains a large number of Hindi idioms and Urdu words in common use among Hindi-speaking people. It is an excellent dictionary for its price.

"INDIAN HOME"

Interesting Articles In July Issue

Among the interesting articles which the July number of the "Indian Home" published by Home Education Committee of India, from 30, Central Bank Bldg., Bombay, contains are:—an editorial on "Intensive Social Work," mending a scheme prepared by the All-India Women's Conference's distinguished President, Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade; "India Must Have A Purer Food Supply" in which the author urges all interested persons to band together in a common effort to rid India of the peril of impure supply of food stuffs; "5,000 years of toys"; "Puppets and Marionettes"; "Women's Hockey in India"; "Safety of the Baby", in which the Safety First Association of India gives very valuable hints for the guidance of mothers and others incharge of young children. Readers are invited to help the Safety First Association by writing to them their views and experiences for the greater benefit of all concerned. Other articles deal with "Medicines for young Mothers"; "Goegraphy without Tears"; 'Do We Inherit Disease?" "Clothes and the Woman"; "New Chairs For Old". "Family Income Policies". in which the Insurance Editor of the "Indian Home" magazine brings out important but little known scheme which provides double benefits for the mother and children should the father die at an young age. There are pages devoted to Children, Books and Movie. This very useful magazine should find a place in every home. Annual subscription Rs. 4 only. Printed on art paper and in colour.

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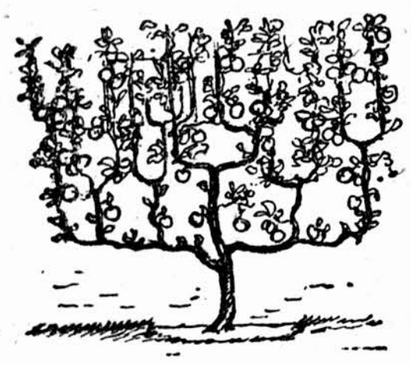
Pleasant Homes

Plan Your Garden And House As A Unit

The people of the Orient count the cost of the garden and the garden wall in with the cost of the house when they figure on building. And a very good idea that is, for a well-planned garden doubles the beauty, usefulness and size of the house. In America they usually spend the last cent on the house, then let the grounds take care of themselves.

Actually, a house doesn't have to be so fine to have charm and distinction, but it must have a garden, and if it has an interesting garden wall it may be quite ordinary house and yet have more



Espolier trees for the garden wall.

distinction than a very grand house on a bare and open lot. So as you think in terms of additions or changes around the home place, consider what a high wall around the place would mean.

Espolier Trees

One great addition to an enclosed yard is the use of espolier trees against whitewashed fence or stone walls. Or they make a charming pattern against the side of the house. Espolier trees are those fruit trees cultivated to grow flat and in conventional shapes. If you have a loving touch with growing things, you can develop them yourself. If you don't have the talent or the patience, you can buy them from the large nurseries.

You can also get interesting effects by training roses to grow like small trees or in interesting outlines along a garden wall. And nothing is lovelier than to train a flowering vine to grow over a covered gate or over an outdoor arbor.

When borrowing the idea of an enclosed yard we would also do well to follow their lead in having more sliding partitions that throw house and garden together in fine weather. The new developments in glass partitions make this a particularly practical and alluring idea for either remodelling or building plans.

(COPYRIGHT).

Every Woman Should Have Her Own Desk

Half the trouble with housekeeping is simply that too many of us try to run it works on the fly. We depend on keeping all the details in our head and in a jumble. In short we're operating a complicated and important business in a way that would get us fired from any office we ever heard of.

Our "Don'ts"

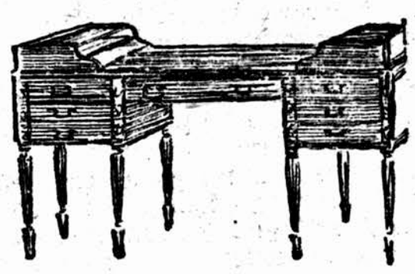
We don't keep books. We don't schedule our work. We don't organize. We don't buy ahead. We don't keep desk supplies on hand.

And that brings us to the root of a lot of our troubles. How many of us have desks anyway? Plenty of women in charge of big households don't! Those who do are often content with little spindly affairs that couldn't be expected to function properly for much besides personal correspondence.

No, it's really impossible to do a businesslike job of housekeeping without good equipment which begins with an adequate desk. If we're to do our work as a profession we'll find that the more we work at our desk with pencil and paper the less actual physical labour will be required to run our homes pleasantly and well.

Outline And Record

That desk will be the center of our organization; from it we will outline our work by the year, by the month, by the week, by the day. Here we will keep records of what we need, what we buy. Here we will make out orders, menus, schedules. Naturally this desk will have to be kept supplied with sharp pencils, pen points, note pads, stamps, stationery, rubber bands, clips and all



of that—which we'll buy in quantity as we do staple groceries and light globes.

We favour a flat-top desk for the purpose, for the same reason that a business man chooses that type . . . . it's more efficient. There are many flat top desks that have great distinction of design. The kneehold desk is lovely and graceful. So is the flat top desk illustrated to-day. But a Secretary type desk has its points too. Choose one that seems to suit your needs best.

(COPYRIGHT).

MORE ANTI-NAZI FILMS TO BE MADE

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, July 12.

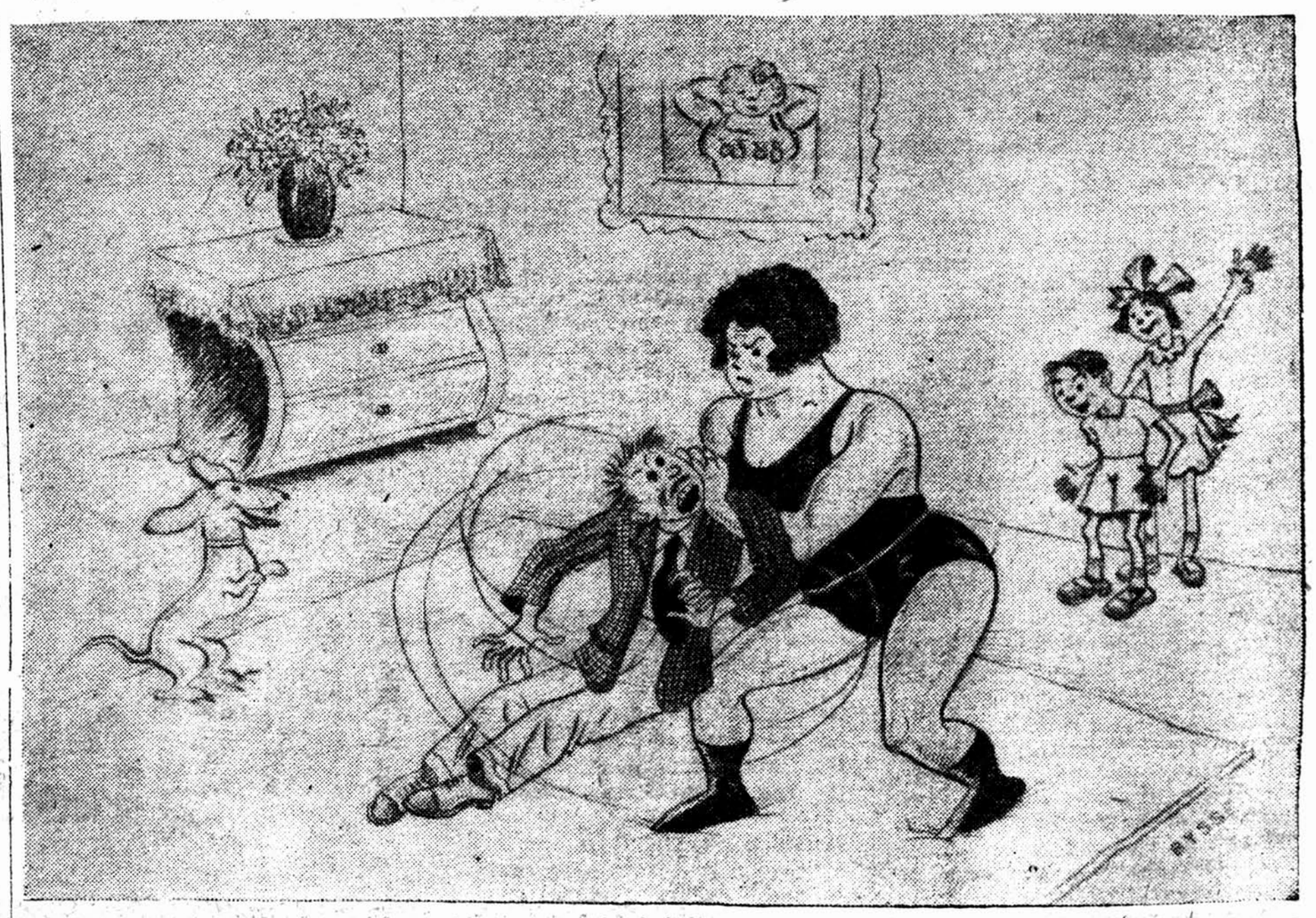
Warner Brothers are to go on producing films like "The Confession of a Nazi Spy" exposing the activities of the Fascist movement. This was made known when the film was released simultaneously in three of Paris's main cinemas. Hundreds of people anxious to see this exposure of the network of Fascist espionage attended this first showing in France.

Former G-man Leon Turrou, who is a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and who was instrumental in unmasking the espionage network in the United States, also saw the film. M. Turrou revealed that Hollywood is now starting work on a film of Pastor Niemoller, the Protestant clergyman who is at present being held in the concentration camp at Sachenhauson.

A film is also being made on the work of secret underground opponents of the Nazis in Germany.

MR. WARNER SPEAKS

Speaking of the protests made by the German authorities, Mr. Jack Warner of Warner Brothers producing company, said, "Warners intended to carry on their original programme. We firmly believe that 'truth is on the march' and nothing can stop it. We hope to play a part in bringing these evident truths to all people in all parts of the world."



A few weeks ago we published an article "Should A Woman Wrestle?" which gave an affirmative answer. Here our artist portrays a domestic scene with Mrs. Wrestler having a little training with the help of her darling hubby.

A Page For Women

HONEY COOKERY

Even when counting their calories, most men like something sweet on every menu. If you want to give your menfolk a treat, feed them honey in some of these ways.

Have you been window shopping for honey lately? There are different flavours, you know, depending on the kind of flowers from which the honey came. Some varieties are packed in plump glass containers that make nice flower vases when the honey is gone.

Honey spread on hot muffins, biscuits or toast is a tried, traditional and delicious way to serve it—especially the comb honey and the mixed comb and strained kind.

Honey is good with meats, too. For a simple sauce drizzle it over ice cream, or fold some nicely chilled honey into whipped cream as a sauce for sponge cake or a simple pudding.

For a wholesome, easily made sweet, try this candy:

HONEY CHOCOLATE ROLL

1/2 pound sweet or milk chocolate, cut in small pieces
2 tablespoons strained honey
1/8 teaspoon salt
5 tablespoons boiling water
Chopped nuts.

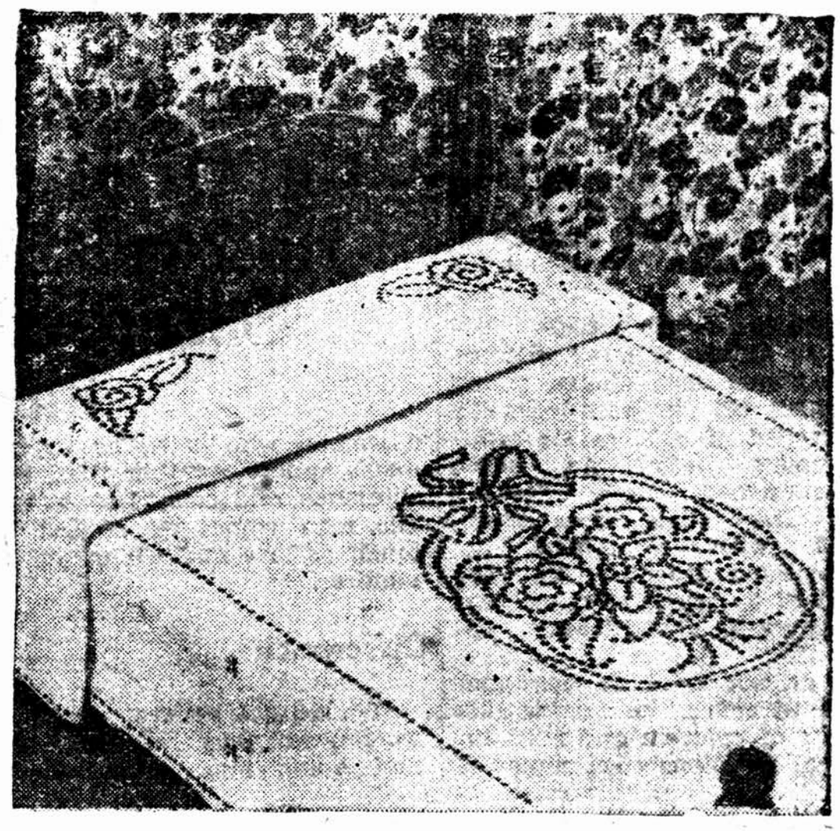
Put the chocolate in the top of a double boiler, place over hot water and stir occasionally until melted. Remove from the hot water, add the honey and salt and blend well. Add the boiling water, 1 teaspoon at a time, beating thoroughly after each addition. Beat until the mixture is smooth and satiny. Pour on to a piece of heavy waxed paper and allow to cool for 15 minutes. Shape into a long 1-inch roll, sprinkle with chopped walnut or other nut meats and wrap tightly in waxed paper. Store in the refrigerator and slice as needed. Men will like this as a quick dessert with strong black coffee. The children will love it too.

FRUIT BRAN BREAD

1 cup chopped dried apricots
1-1/4 cups sour milk or buttermilk
3 tablespoons shortening
1-3 cup honey
1 egg
1-1/2 cups all-bran
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder

(Continued On Page 53)

Candlewick Bedspread



One skein of candlewick cotton is all that is needed to make your own attractive bedspread. You will find it most inexpensive and practical. The design consists of a bouquet of flowers and ribbon. These may be done in colours at small expense for extra skeins. The stitch is simple but fascinating to do.

EVE AND TRAFFIC COPS

AUSTIN, TEX.—A traffic officer must learn to resist a beautiful woman, Judge King S. Williamson told students at a traffic training school.

"A beautiful woman runs past a stop sign and an officer trots over to her, his pad and pencil out", he said.

"This gorgeous female looks up at him sort of helpless-like—you boys know what I mean—and she says, "Oh officer, did I do something wrong'?"

"And the first thing anybody knows, that officer's foot is on the running board and she has hold of the pencil, and that's the end of that ticket.

"Boys, you've got to learn to resist 'em!"

"AMERICAN MOTHER'S" RECIPE

NEW YORK.—The "American mother of 1939", Mrs. Elias Compton, of Wooster, Ohio, to-day attributed a large measure of her success in rearing four distinguished children to "the Bible, soap and spinach."

She is modest of her attainments, and eager that her children should be regarded as "worthy" rather than as successful—this erect woman in her 80's who learned to drive a car at 72 and who plans to leave next fall on an 11,000-mile jaunt to India to visit her daughter.

"What would be your advice to young mothers?" someone asked Mrs. Compton who was chosen by a committee of the Golden Rule Foundation to represent United States mothers here Sundays at ceremonies arranged in their honour.

"To teach their children the value of life", she said, "and to set as good an example as they can."

Firmness well-tempered with a sense of humour showed in the conversation of Mrs. Compton, who has three sons listed in "Who's Who in America" and a daughter active in missionary education.

"You can't get a fixed rule for rearing children", she said. "You must adapt the rule to each case."

Pramilla

The Famous Indian

FILM STAR RECOMMENDS OATINE

She says "I have been using Oatine for a long time and I have no hesitation in recommending the Oatine preparations as being delightfully refreshing and skin vitalising creams"

OATINE CREAM SNOW

REAL QUALITY PRODUCTS

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YOU CAN BE GLAMOROUS

(Contributed)

Career Women Can Make A Go Of Marriage Providing Husbands Are Not Over-Shadowed By Their Intellect

I have a note from a writing man in which he decries careers for most married women, implies they fertilize divorce germs and concludes succinctly, "personally, I think glamour and careers do not mix any better than gin and gasoline."

All of which is very sound, except that my correspondent, like most men, is probably unaware of the premises that turn married women career-minded. And so... if all the wedded wives who turn eyes on the doubtful Utopia that exists in careers could speak with one voice I think they would tell men this:

"We do not crave careers because we think it more glamorous to punch time clocks, pound typewriters till our hair looks like a dishevelled ghost's, or sit arduous hours before an easel, our cherished nails looking as if they had been hacked off with a chisel. . . . than to move gracefully in the current of a man's advance that could carry us onward and upward.

"We do not think it more glamorous to suffer the terrific dislocations of emotion and even intellectual reactions that come to a woman who is trying to enter man's sphere... rather than being cherished and conquered by some one man whom we respect as much as love and whom we also admire.

Difference

"We do not believe that a woman can play to the world and to one man simultaneously and do either altogether successfully because it is in the nature of women that the play to one man alone... while it is in the nature of man that he plays to the world.

"We do not feel that expressing ourselves politically, economically and socially the 'sine qua non' of our existence. . Because women even at their intellectual best, prefer to be a reflection of the men they love. For even Mme. Roland, great political genius of the French Revolution, took on the political habiliments of the men who loved her.... and was alternately loyalist, republican and revolutionary, finally going to the guillotine in a tumbril, a victim of her last lover's political leanings.

"But superior women have egos, just as men have. . . and unless their husbands have the ability and equipment to absorb their talents the unused energy must find a stream in which it can function.

"As for divorce... careers do not cause divorce. Because the divorce of career woman is, for the most part, only the effect of her success not the cause. Generally the divorce of the career woman was long in the works before she made her mark in the public scene. For, aside from those women who honestly wish to help their struggling husbands, there are many who seek careers as a means of liberation from an alliance in which there is neither wit nor wisdom and from which there can be no surcease except death. . . . or liberty.

Divorce

"So that when a Pearl Buck, a Caroline Miller or a Bette Davis get divorced after signal success you may be reasonably sure that the will to struggle, weep and achieve was stimulated by an overwhelming urge for liberation from unendurable bonds.

"On the other hand, there are also many gifted women happily married. But invariably the husbands of these women are not only matches for them.. but superior, so that the woman's talents however great, are still overshadowed by the man's. . . . . as it must be for lasting happiness.

"Almost every intelligent woman knows she is more luminous in a drawing room than in a business office.

"And almost every woman also knows, or should. . that nature has a profound wisdom and that it is better to be a warm, vibrant female first. . . . and a citizen, thinker, and worker afterward.

"And so, dear sirs. . . the modern married woman flies Careerward, for the most part... because her man has failed her in one way or another. Certainly there are some notable exceptions, as in the case of Eleanor Roosevelt. Dorothy Thompson, Helen Hayes and others. But these women were all persons of distinction in their own right before marriage and had already built up the superstructure on which their personalities now stand."

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NEW USE FOR ELECTRIC IRON

Following the recent hurricane and floods in various parts of the Pacific Coast, three banks used ordinary domestic electric ironers in the process of cleaning, drying and smoothing out millions of dollars worth of negotiable instruments, deeds, wills, contracts and other valuable documents that had been soaked in the muddy water.

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Some Indian Tennis Characters

Y. R. SAVOOR

By J. M. GANGULI

What cannon-ball service was like, Savoor was the first to show in India. Ghous Mohamad's first service occasionally approached it but Savoor on hard court demonstrated it.

Why I say on hard court is because it is on hard court rather than on grass that his service is comparably more effective. And it comes apparently without much exertion on Savoor's part. With a little more care in directing the delivery Savoor could certainly make his service more deadly.

If his first service sails over the line or is netted, as often happens, the second service that follows is little more than a weak imitation of the first, having no spin, no clever directional flight, or any unknowable mystery about it. And, therefore, his second delivery is bereft of any very useful element of aggressiveness in it.

It is Savoor's hard service that impresses more than anything else in his game. He drives hard also, but his drives are erratic and uncertain. If they come true they are usually aces, but without dependable accuracy they neither inspire confidence in him nor awe in an experienced player.

A Speed Merchant

Savoor, however, counts more on speed than on anything else. His footwork is not quick and spirited, his strokes are not much varied; his volleying is not sure. A straight driving game suits him, for that gives him the scope to add speed and more speed to the rallies till his opponent is outdriven. But should the latter slow down, vary the pace and length, and make Savoor run, the hard-hitter South Indian is at a loss to play up and decide his moves.

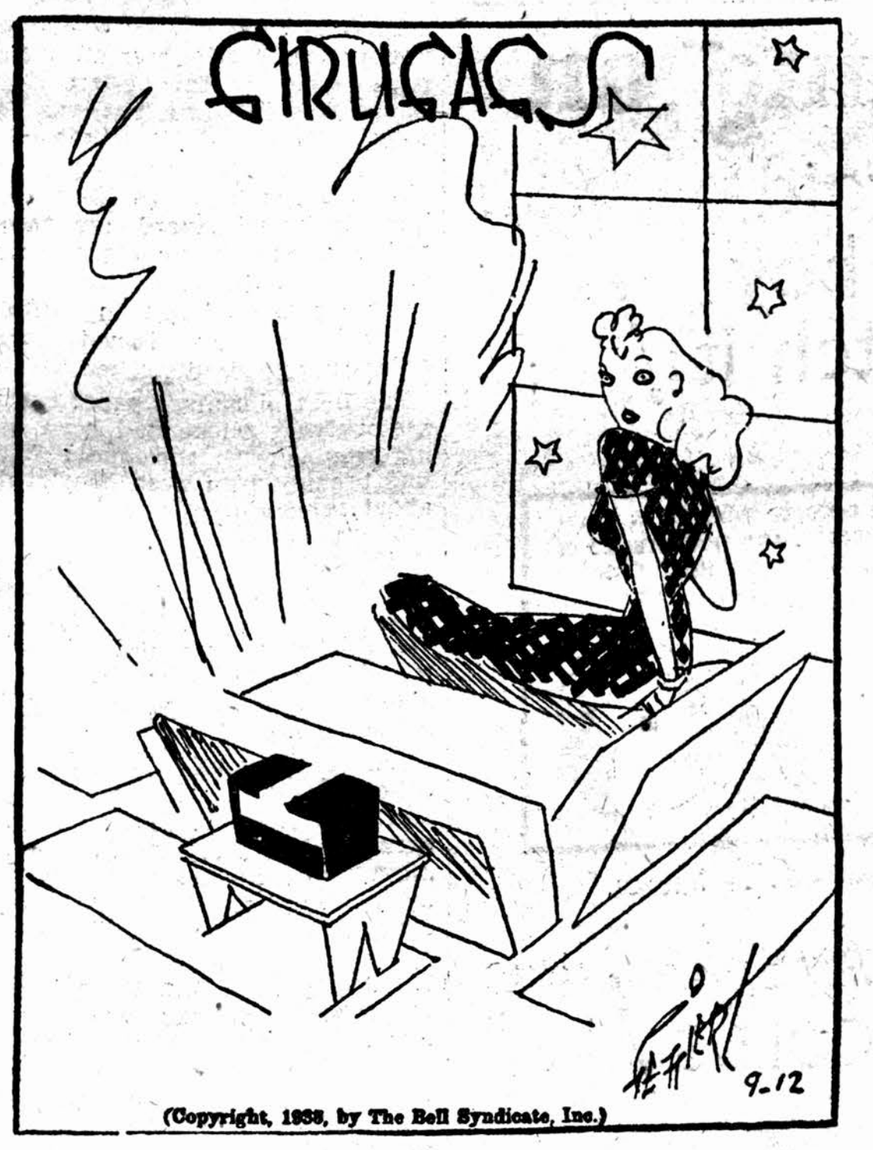
That was why Sleem, in spite of his age, could make him seriously anxious by his clever placings in the last East India championship. In the last All-India Championship at Bombay he was actually beaten by an unranked slice and chop stroker from Southern India.

Savoor has tremendous arm-power, but that has to be harnessed more intelligently and usefully to prevent wastage. His erratic tendencies have also to be curbed, and his brain should be more worked. At present he wants to overpower his enemy by sheer force, without clever manoeuvring, without taking care to study the play and mentality of his rival.

If the latter can stand the initial bombardment Savoor becomes impatient and erratic, and even becomes rather easy to handle. Savoor needs thorough coaching, not by a superior hard-hitter, but by one who by his varied strokes can counter and foil his hard hits. and who will make him think and manoeuvre. It will be a pity if for want of such coaching his potentialities, his buoyant youth, and his good sports spirit go undeveloped.

His strokes, both on the fore and on the back side, are easy and graceful; his movements are not cramped or heavy. Only his brain does not seem to work much and direct his powerful strokes. In this sluggishness of brain activity Savoor's real weakness lies. That sluggishness has to be removed, and his mind and brain are to be kindled to greater activity when playing by a clever coach who can understand his psychology.

Nevertheless Savoor is a player who is interesting to watch, and who by his nonchalant and dashing play gives thrills to his supporters as well as to his opponent on the court. If he would make intelligent use of the experiences, which he is now having in Europe, surely he will influence Indian tennis to good.



"Our most promising young men," says ironic Irene, "make the best politicians."

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE
Tell It To The
SENTINEL

There were no beauty salons in

Cleopatra's days!

But the oldest aids to beauty—rich, emollient, vegetable oils and essences—have been known to women ever since Eve ate of the forbidden tree. To these the Beauty that swayed an Empire owed its enchanting spell. The richest of India's oils blended with choicest ingredients, known through the ages for their germicidal and cosmetic qualities, give

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A Short Story

Writer In Hollywood

By KARL GRAYSON

Arthur Slicke had thought it would be easy for a writer with a couple of good stories in a couple of good magazines to knock off a a job in Hollywood. It took him a week to find out differently. Having no contacts, he was not even admitted to the studios. The manuscripts that he mailed in were returned unopened. The agents that he called upon asked him what writing screen experience he had had, and when he told them none their interest vanished.

At the end of a month Arthur was faced with an appalling fact. He was farther from getting a job than when he had first landed there. He had less than dol. 100 left of his savings. He was disgusted, discouraged, bitter and ready to quit and go home to Philadelphia.

Then that night he chanced to be looking through a local newspaper and he came upon an unusual advertisement. "Tourists attention: Dine with your favourite star Dance where the movie queens dance. Watch celebrities at play. For only one dollar we will tell you who will be eating lunch in what public restaurant, who will be dining in what night club. Make your trip complete. See us now. The Tilkington Celebrity Bureau."

Arthur dropped the paper into his lap and sat staring at the floor. At the end of an hour he rose and headed for the telephone booth. There was a curious gleam in his eyes.

A call to Hollywood House, Hollywood's most fashionable and dignified hostelry, provided him with the information that a room could be had for eight dollars a day. "Please reserve one for Arthur Slicke, the writer from Philadelphia," he said crisply. "Mr. Slicke is arriving by 'plane to-morrow to accept an important writing job with one of the studios."

He hung up before the clerk could ask him any questions. Then he called three Los Angeles newspapers, stating briefly that Arthur Slicke, the famous Philadelphia writer, was arriving at Hollywood House to-morrow, and hung up immediately.

The next morning he taxied to Hollywood House and made quite an impression with his five suitcases, three of which he had purchased for a dollar each. He signed his name with a flourish, and tipped the porters a dollar each. Curtly he told the desk clerk that he didn't want to be disturbed under any circumstances,

At Last Arthur Allowed Himself to be Interviewed.

and went to his room.

A half hour after his arrival, the desk clerk called and said the Daily Chronicle was on the phone and wished to speak to him. Arthur told the clerk he was in his bath and asked to be called back in fifteen minutes. He hung up, went out into the corridor and down the back stairs.

The offices of the Celebrity Bureau were quite impressive. He told the switchboard girl that he was a tourist and had learned that Arthur Slicke, the famous writer was in town, and wanted to know where he was stopping. The girl looked through some files. Her face wore an apologetic expression when she returned to where Arthur waited.

"I'm sorry. We don't seem to have Mr. Slicke listed. If you will come back this afternoon——"

Arthur smiled tolerantly. His look said: "A fine service this is! Failing to have men as famous as Arthur Slicke on your list."

An hour later he called the Celebrity bureau from a pay station and inquired about Slicke. The bureau was apologetic. They were trying to locate Mr. Slicke now.

Arthur didn't return to his hotel all day. During the afternoon he called the Bureau once more, disguising his voice. Later he hired two newsboys to put in similar calls. While the boys were at work, he called three of the major studios, asked for the publicity department, told them he was a reporter trying to locate Arthur Slicke from Philadelphia.

That evening two of the biggest newspapers carried small front page stories to the effect that Slicke was in town, but was too busy with the studio, that had brought him out, to see anyone.

Arthur returned to the hotel late, looking haggard and worn, smiled wanly at the night clerk and remarked something about these movie studios being difficult to deal with. He issued strict orders not to be disturbed.

The next morning's paper carried a story that Slicke had been having trouble with the studio that had brought him west. Something about price. Arthur made another unobtrusive exit 'via' the back stairs. During the morning he called the celebrity bureau twice. They had, they said, learned that Mr. Slicke was stopping at Hollywood House, but they hadn't been able to locate the studio for which he was working.

Before nightfall Arthur had called the same three studios he had contacted the day before, told them he was a reporter, and made inquiries about Arthur Slicke. He acted disgusted when he was informed that they knew nothing about the writer. Then he called the newspapers, told them he was from the studios, and made inquiries about Slicke.

That night he didn't return to the hotel until 1-30 a.m. The clerk told him five news reporters, a representative of the celebrity bureau and a studio representative had been there to see him. He sighed, shook his head and went to his room.

For two more days Arthus skilfully avoided being contacted. During that time he had two newsboys and a public stenographer put in eighteen calls to the bureau newspapers and studios. The day after that Arthur allowed himself to be interviewed. On his bedroom table were the magazines containing his stories, casually arranged so they could be seen.

When the interviews were finally ended, Arthur had signed with Hollywood's biggest studio at a salary that made him so dizzy he was sick in bed for two days.

I felt a cold coming on

--I was afraid my little boy would catch it!

FORTUNATELY, I KNEW FROM PAST EXPERIENCE WHAT TO DO. I BROUGHT OUT THE MISTOL
I DROPPED MISTOL IN EACH NOSTRIL AND THAT "STUFFED-UP" FEELING IN MY HEAD BEGAN TO DISAPPEAR
SOON I COULD BREATHE EASILY AGAIN AND I FELT MUCH BETTER
BUT I TOOK NO CHANCES. I PUT MISTOL IN MY LITTLE BOY'S NOSE TO PREVENT ANY POSSIBILITY OF INFECTION

THANKS TO THE REGULAR USE OF MISTOL

WE ALWAYS ESCAPE COLDS!

It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start.

Mistol is also ideal for nasal hygiene. It cleanses and soothes the nasal passages, and helps you avoid grippe, sore throat and other contagious ailments. If you suffer from catarrh, sinus, stuffed-up head or smoker's throat, Mistol will give you immediate relief. Use Mistol regularly and enjoy nasal hygiene. For sale at all chemists.

Mistol

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Grand welcome to our National Chief in Bombay—Ahmedabad receives Pandit Bajpai—Baroda's welcome to National Commissioner—An adventurous scouter of the H. S. A.—Bombay Govt.'s reply to "Times of India's" overnight stunt—H. S. A. in Sind marches ahead—Scout News from U. P., Orissa and Punjab—Message from an Ex-District Commissioner of B. P. to the H. S. A.—New Bombay Commissioners.

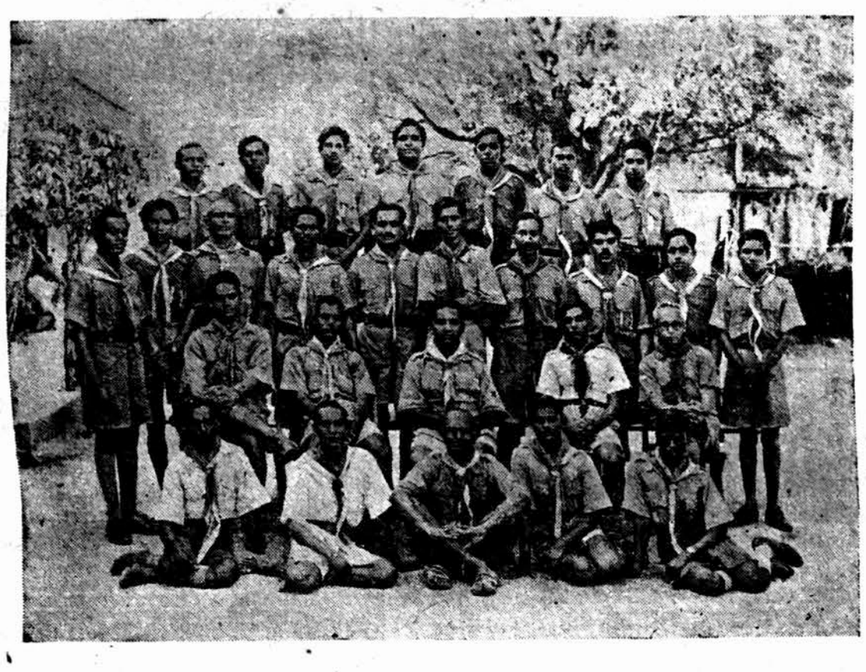
Pandit Shree Ram Bajpai, Grand Old Man of Scouting and our National Commissioner, arrives in Bombay to-day. He will be given a grand reception and Guard of Honour at the Station and will be garlanded by the representatives of the Provincial Hq., the District Commissioners, and the Scouters. Pandit Bajpai will stay as the guest of our Asst. Provincial Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, President of the Legislative Council. During his stay in Bombay, Bajpaiji will go through a heavy programme of public meetings, receptions and visits to schools and institutions. He will also address a Journalists' meeting at the Legislative Council Hall and attend an "At Home" that will be given in his honour by our Provincial Commissioner.

National Hq. Needs Funds

It should not be forgotten that the burden of helping such Provinces as do not receive substantial help from Governments falls upon the shoulders of the National Headquarters. Besides the headquarters is to take up a gigantic programme of activities. It is no easy task to cater to the two lakhs of Indian boys, who are actually on the rolls of the H.S.A. in 1939. The work of National Scouting goes on wonderfully ahead in Bengal and the Punjab and has just been launched in Sindh An influential Committee has been formed to help Bajpaiji to secure finances and men like Mr. Chiranjilal Loyalka, Mr. Umashankar Dixit and others have agreed to undertake this labour of love. Several schools are not going to fall behind and it is hoped thousands of boys will give their quota to the bricks that will build the edifice that will destroy the citadels of the enemies of National Scouting. Every Scout in uniform, during the week, is expected to give a one-pice quota to the National Hq The Scouters too will give their share.

Bajpaiji In Gujarat

Bajpaiji started his Gujarat tour in company of our Organising Commissioner Mr. Bhatt and spent three days at Ahmedabad. He was given a great welcome at several schools, and the principals gave enthusiastic support. He addressed two meetings of teachers and at one of them a Mr. Brown wanted to know how H.S.A. scouts can wear the scout uniform when they did not swear loyalty to the King. Pandit Bajpai replied that both in America and England there were movements apart from Scouting which were wearing the Scout uniform The pioneers in America and the Boy Movement of the Salvation Army were examples. A promise to the King-Emperor was not at all a requisite for scouting.



Scouters' Training Camp at Alagarkoil.
(Courtesy: "Hindusthan Scout")

Mr. Brown then advised Bajpaiji to have one United Scout Movement in India. Bajpaiji politely requested Mr. Brown to tender his advise to France, Denmark, Belgium and other countries which had more than one Scout Association. Bajpaiji also visited several H.S.A. troops. The National Commissioner strongly advocated the organisation of H.S A. troops in slum areas. Bajpaiji established contacts with the Mazdur Mahajan Sabha and he hoped that scouting will penetrate into the mill areas. Bajpaiji is receiving great help from Miss Mrudulabehn Sarabhai who is working hard for the Girl Scouts.

At Baroda

Our National Commissioner received a great ovation from the Independent Scout Association at Baroda which has nothing to do with B. P. Scouting. He was received at a Grand Rally and Bajpaiji decorated our good old Scout Veteran and Organising Commissioner of Baroda, Mr. Dave, with the Thanks Badge No honour was more singularly deserved than this one and we wish fraternal greetings to the Scouts of Baroda, fraternal comrades of the H.S.A. who are second to none in their spirit of nationalism We hope to shake hands with Baroda Scouts at the great Punjab Jamboree After visiting other cities Bajpaiji entrains from the Bordi Training Camp on the 23rd of the month for Bombay.

Adventurous Scouting

We admire Scouter Syed Manzur Hasan Kazmi, H.S.A. Divisional Commissioner at Cawnpore, for his successful hike to the famous Pindari Glaciers. Rev. H. R. Ferger, H.S.A. Scout Commissioner of the Agra Division had a tramp camp in Almora District and also visited the Glaciers with his Mission School Rovers and Scouts.

A Fitting Reply

The "Times of India" recently had a spate of affection for the dying B.P. in Bombay, probably due to a monsoon depression that was traced near the Eastern Bank causing a puff of breeze towards Bori Bunder. The windmills began to turn, and on charged Sir Don Quixote with a story of "Unity Overnight" if the Government of Bombay will give up its love for the H.S.A. and start flirting with Anglo-India. Here is a circular from the Bombay Government which we may well quote to celebrate the Quixotic adventure:

No. 6721—E.

Educational Dept.,
Bombay Castle,
22nd May 1939.

Sir,

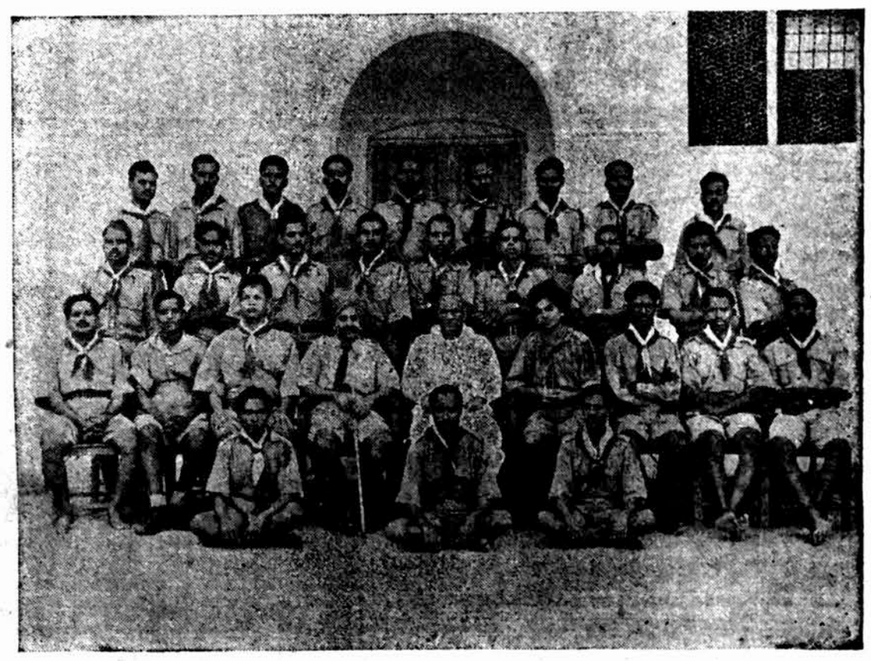
With reference to your letter..... I am directed to say that instructions are now being issued regarding the affiliation of Scout Troops in Government educational institutions to the Hindusthan Scout Associations. Instructions are also being issued to the Director of Public Instruction to the effect that in the case of aided schools, expenditure on scouting in such schools should be admitted for grant only if their scout troops are affiliated to the Hindusthan Scout Association.

Yours, etc.

Amen!

H. S. A. In Sindh Marches Ahead

Mr. S. M. Desai who has been deputed to Sindh as Provisional Organising Commissioner is meeting with a splendid response. On his reaching Sindh, he conducted a training camp and the Provincial Headquarters was organised. Constitutions of Provincial Headquarters and Local Associations have been prepared and Mr. Desai has visited almost all the educational institutions of Karachi where he received excellent co-operation. Mr. Sidhwa, the popular Mayor is giving every assistance. Mr. Desai has also met the D.P.I. and the Ministers who are very sympathetic towards the National organisation. The Hyderabad Municipality too has shown great interest in the H.S.A. and Mr. Desai has been promised every help when he goes there in August with Mr. Valecha, the local Scout enthusiast. On account of want of space we reserve the report of the Grand H.S.A. Karachi rally which was attended by more than a thousand scouts to celebrate the inauguration of the Karachi Local Association. We welcome Sindh to our united brotherhood of National Scouts of the H.S.A.



Club Scouters' Camp: At Coimbatore.
(Courtesy: "Hindustan Scout").

Scout News From Provinces

The 40 days U.P. Camp for Scouters Training completed its course at Sat Tal. The camp was run by our popular Provincial Organiser Mr. Ananda Rao who was assisted by Mr. H. Williams, Mr. Dubey, Mr. Mahomed Sidiqui, and Mr. Bhatkar. Special attention was paid to Physical Education and the course included Military Training. During the camp, the Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister of Edution declared "Since we are convinced that the Hindusthan Scout Association is essentially a national organisation and that it is turning out useful work for the betterment of the country, the Government of the United Provinces have decided to give their entire support and recognition only to this Scout Organisation." Another Training camp was held at Sarsa in Allahabad District for three

(Continued On Page 40)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (———), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

22. PERSONAL

My Dear Bholanath, Please see me or write to me for your own benefit. Keshav Pradhan, 36, S. P. College Hostel, Poona. (12064)

26. MATRIMONIAL

Sunni-Muslim bachelor Imperial Service Officer in Bombay, handsome, rich, 27, fine character, father high official, desires marrying respectable girl modern or orthodox, Shia or Sunni. Advertising since there is no lady at home to see alliances. Write M. M. Ally, C/o Poste Restante, G.P.O., Bombay. (12052)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Qualify easily as Sub-Engineers, Overseers, Accountants by Postal training. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11854)

62. TO BE LET.

To Let To Mangiorean Hindus 2 small blocks of two-roomed tenement with independent bath and W.C. accommodation, both westerly facing, in newly built building Police Court Lane behind Evans Fraser & Co., Rent Rs. 27 and 29. 'Phone 26443. (12063)

TRUE TO LIFE!

IT'S POEM OF LOVE and SACRIFICE of the Clan of the SNAKE-CHARMERS

painted most marvellously by YOUR favourite

Director **DEBKI BOSE**

NEW THEATRES' **Unique Documentary:**

SAPERA

ALIAS

The SNAKE—CHARMER

Starring: KANANBALA, NAWAB, P. SANYAL, MENAKA, K. C. DEY and PRITHVIRAJ

with THRILLING MUSIC by **R. C. BORAL**

THIRD THRILLING WEEK AT

KRISHNA

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

TENDER, TRUE!

Wee wisp of femininity, this girl carried all before her with the force of an Amazon!

And her direction was straight and true—Personal Liberty of Will!

DEVIKA RANI

IN

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Realistic Romance

Durga

with RAMA SHUKUL

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

ROXY

62. TO BE LET.

Airy Blocks To Let—At Bencor Mansion, Plot No. 419, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga. Apply Bhaiya at the premises. (12061)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Pitman's Sloan or Boyd Shorthand by Post. Practical training. Low cost. Diplomas awarded. Booklets free. International Correspondence College, Cocanada. (12048)

U. P. Poultry Association, Lucknow—Poultry training classes. The session for training commences from 15th of August, 1939. For full particulars and free Prospectus apply to the Poultry Expert and Secretary. (634)

RENT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Demand For Publication

The President Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C, and Mr. S. N. Gokhale, General Secretary, of the Bombay Tenants' Association have issued the following statement to the Press:—

One of the important items included in the Congress Manifesto issued to the voters by the Congress before the elections to the Provincial Legislature was the Rent Restriction Legislation in important industrial cities. The voters believed in what the Congress said and returned the Congress candidates in sufficient numbers to form a majority. The Congress Government assumed power by July 1937. A few months elapsed and still there was no trace of any attempt to introduce any rent restriction legislation.

In November 1937 Mr. Joshi gave notice of his Rent Restriction Bill which was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council in January 1938. The motion to defer further consideration of the First Reading of the Bill to the next session was opposed by Government and was defeated. The first reading of the Bill took place on 26-4-38 and the Congress Government in opposing it laid stress on the appointment of a Committee announced by them to go through the whole question and report to Government before 1st July, 1938.

There was no trace of this report even after 3-4 months had elapsed after the date fixed for its submission, viz., 1-7-38. Mr. Joshi asked a question in the Council about the working of the Committee. A question was also asked in November 1938 and was replied to by Government on 12th April 1939. In their reply to Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla, the Government stated that the Committee was expected to submit its report in March 1939. A few days before the General Municipal Election in the middle of February 1939 a report giving the forecasts of the recommendations of the Committee appeared in the "Times of India." Even to-day the report is not published.

The Congress Government is in power since July 1937 and even after this long period of 24 months since then during which lengthy debatable and vexatious pieces of legislation like the Trade Disputes Bill were piloted and gone through, a wholesome measure like Rent Restriction Legislation has not even been introduced. Nay, they opposed and defeated a Bill to that effect moved by Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., which was so strongly supported by the public of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The report of the Committee which was asked to report before the 1st of July 1938 is not yet published even though a year has since elapsed and all these clearly show which way the wind is blowing.

The middle and the lower classes are suffering through reduced incomes and increased unemployment. Additional taxes in various forms have increased the already heavy taxation in the province. The public are anxiously waiting for a rent restriction legislation as providing some relief. But the benign Government have done nothing except imposing another measure of taxation—a property tax which increases the difficulties in the way of rent restriction legislation.

These striking illustrations amply prove how Congress Organisations intend to deal with the numerous assurances given by them which serve no other purpose than act as election stunts. Will the public now understand their real significance and take a lesson? On behalf of the Tenants in the City we strongly condemn this apathy and dilatoriness on the part of the Congress Government in the matter of affording this much needed and long-awaited relief to the Tenants of this big City.

11 MEMBERS RESIGN

Hitch In Poona Congress Municipal Party

POONA, July 22.

Eleven members of the Congress Municipal Party are reported to have sent in their resignation from the Party to the Congress High Command as a sequel to acute differences in the party for sometime past.

BAPAT CONGRATULATED

A public meeting of Congressmen and citizens of Poona was held at Sanivarwada Maidan yesterday evening to congratulate Senapati Bapat on his decision to renounce his vow of self-immolation.

Termination Of Strike Likely

A Belgaum message states that the Belgaum Motor strike is likely to be ended to-day as a result of the intervention of by the Bombay Ministry.—United Press.

"HITAVADA" OFFICE SEARCHED

Alleged Defamatory Article On Umrer Satyagraha Seized

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 20.

There was a dramatic search of the 'Hitavada' office to-day by the police who in pursuance of a search warrant issued by Mr. R. D. Beohar, 1st Class Magistrate, wanted to seize the original of an article on Umrer Kisan Satyagraha written by Mr. P. D. Marathe, Secretary of the Provincial Kisan Sabha and published in the 'Hitavada' of June 9 over Mr. Marathe's signature.

The search was the sequel to a complaint for defamation under Section 500. I.P.C. read with Section 109. I.P.C filed by Mr. Niaz Ahmed, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nagpur District. It is reported that the sanction of the Provincial Government was obtained for the prosecution. The complainant in filing the complaint against Mr. P. D. Marathe, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Secretary of the Provincial Kisan Sabha and Mr. A. D. Mani, Editor, the 'Hitavada' prayed for the issue of a search warrant for the seizure of the article. The Magistrate in complying with the complainant's request stated that as Mr. Mani was not likely to produce the article required by reason of journalistic etiquette, he would grant the request of the complainant.

A sub-inspector of police with constables arrived at the 'Hitavada' office at about 6 p.m. yesterday. Mr. Mani, Editor of the 'Hitavada' who seemed to be expecting the search welcomed the police party. On a demand for a search being made for the offending article, the article in question was produced by Mr. Mani and handed over to the police with the permission of the writer. Mr. P. D. Marathe, Secretary of the Provincial Kisan Sabha, who also happened to be present at the 'Hitavada' Office.

The complainant in his complaint takes exception to this remark made by Mr. P. D. Marathe in his article on Umrer Kisan Satyagraha and published by Mr. Mani, Editor of the 'Hitavada', "Injuries were caused by rough handling by the police to some Satyagrahis both men and women as a result of which an old Satyagrahi has succumbed within a week". This remark, the complainant alleges is defamatory and hence his plea that Accused No. 1 and Accused No. 2 should be punished according to law

No sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 21st July 1939.

Craigie-Arita Agreement

Simultaneous Publication In London And Tokio To-morrow

A BIG SHOCK TO CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT

TOKIO, July 22

After a further meeting between Sir Robert Craigie and Mr. Arita, an agreement on the general background of the Tientsin situation is officially announced by the Japanese Foreign Office.—Reuter.

WHAT JAPAN EXPECTS OF BR GOVERNMENT.

Baron Hiranuma said that he trusted and expected that the British Government would take necessary steps to bring home the spirit of the new arrangement with Japan not only to the British authorities in China, but also to the British nation in general.

Referring to the Anti-British agitation in Japan, Baron Hiranuma said that the Government intended to control that campaign "which runs counter to its policy now that the Anglo-Japanese Conference has made such progress."

He added that the Japanese Government has already formulated its basic policy towards the European situation, and would, therefore, pursue it irrespective of the outcome of the Tokio parley.

SIMULTANEOUS PUBLICATION.

The Japanese foreign office statement adds that a statement regarding the agreement reached will be issued simultaneously in Tokio and London, on Monday.

Baron Hiranuma, the Prime Minister, told newspaper representatives that the Anglo-Japanese conference in Tokio had passed its crisis with the settlement of general questions forming the background of the Tientsin situation. He added that the basic principle involved as a result of the settlement was applicable to the whole of China, and not limited to Tientsin

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Referring to British interests and rights in China, Baron Hiranuma said that these might be recognised if only Britain would recognise the relations of mutual aid and inter-dependence between Japan, Manchukuo and China. Baron Hiranuma expressed the opinion that Britain would not assist Marshall Chiang-Kai-Shek's regime by granting it credits or otherwise and added that if she did, her action would be regarded as hostile to Japan. If Britain refrained from granting credits to Marshall Chiang-Kai-Shek regime, that regime would be deprived of the wherewithal for financing purchases of munitions through dealers willing to supply them.

BIG SHOCK TO CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT?

The basic arrangement established between Japan and Britain would not only prove a big shock to the Chungking Government, but would serve as a favourable factor in disposing of the "China incident."—Reuter.

Cabinet Endorses Arita-Craigie Decisions

TOKYO, July 22.

An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet endorsed the draft principles agreed at yesterday's conversation between Mr. Arita and Sir Robert Craigie.—Reuter.

REACTION IN CHUNGKING TO AGREEMENT

CHUNGKING July 22.

Full details of the reported Anglo-Japanese agreement will be published in the press on Sunday, when it is expected the reaction will be one of considerable disappointment. It is thought that Mr. Quotaichi will be instructed to seek full details of the reported Agreement, and voice the opposition of his Government to any arrangements contrary to the principles of the Nine Power Pact, and the resolution of the League.

Chinese official and unofficial circles had believed until to-day that Britain would not compromise with Japan and regarded Tokio broadcasts of the issue of the talks was dominated by fighting and currency situation.—Reuter.

Frontier P. C. C. Decides To Eliminate Other Parties Existing Within It

Mahatma Against The Move: Plea For Uniform Policy Throughout India

ABBOTTABAD: July 22.

Following on the advice given by Mahatma Gandhi, the Working Committee of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, which met this morning, decided to eliminate all other parties existing within it.

The resolution on the subject requests the A.I.C.C. to grant permission to the Frontier P.C.C. to effect a change in its constitution with a view to eliminating all other parties existing in its fold.

The above decision was later endorsed by a meeting of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, which also resolved to wait upon Mahatma Gandhi for a further clarification of the point at issue.

When the question was raised before Gandhiji, he is said to have expressed the opinion that it would not be possible for the A. I. C. C. to treat the Frontier P. C. C. in a different manner. Congress should have to pursue a uniform policy throughout India. He, however, favoured the idea of taking disciplinary action against those members who were openly damaging the cause of the Congress.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who was also present at the meeting, deplored the dissension within the ranks of the Frontier Congress. He is reported to have declared that it would be difficult for him to work in unison with them, if they could not collaborate on a common platform.—A.P.

TRIBAL RAIDS IN BANNU

Governor, Premier And Gandhiji To Discuss The Problem

ABBOTTABAD, July 22.

More vigorous and efficient ways to combat the tribal raids in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, it is understood, are to be tried shortly by the Government of the Frontier Province in view of the disturbing situation still prevailing in southern districts.

It is learned that the Government of India are also contemplating a change of the present "forward" policy in the Frontier, which is having serious repercussions on the administration of the settled districts

In this connection, the forthcoming visit of Sir George Cunningham, Governor and Agent to the Governor-General for Political Agencies in the Frontier, is mentioned in informed circles as an important prelude to reconsideration of the entire question by the British Cabinet and Parliament

The Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier, has returned from an extensive tour of the Bannu district after having practically visited every village. It is now hoped that after the visit of the Premier, who stressed the need of greater co-operation between the Police and the public, sufficient co-operation would be forthcoming and the menace combated better.

Dr Khan Sahib is visiting the Bannu district along with the Governor in the first week of August next to decide upon fresh measures to cope with the situation Dr. Khan Sahib and the Governor are also likely to discuss the problem with Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

ARYA LEADERS MEET GANDHIJI

Discussion On Nizam's Firman

ABBOTTABAD, July 22.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, Speaker of the C.P. and Berar Legislative Assembly and President of the International Aryan League, and Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, who arrived here this morning, had a two-hour discussion with Mahatma Gandhi on the announcement recently made by H.E.H the Nizam's Government. They are meeting Mahatmaji again at 4 p.m. to-day.

Approached by the "United Press" they refused to say anything except that everything would be decided at the meeting of the International Aryan League on the 24th instant at Delhi. The "United Press", however, understands on reliable authority that a serious view was taken of the present situation and unless the Nizam's Government came out with some sort of an explanatory statement granting fundamental rights to the Arya Samaj immediately the situation was bound to take a serious turn leading to further intensification of the Satyagraha movement.

Messrs. Ghanshyam Singh and Deshbandhu Gupta are leaving for Delhi to-night.—United Press.

GANDHIJI TO SEE FRONTIER GOVERNOR

ABBOTTABAD, July 22.

A meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and His Excellency Sir George Cunningham, Governor, will take place at Abbottabad on July 25.

The Governor who is at present at Mathiagali, his summer resort, will come down here for the meeting.

It may be mentioned that Gandhiji and Sir George Cunningham know each other since the time of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact when the latter was the Secretary to Lord Irwin.—United Press.

Frontier Premier's Meetings With Gandhiji

ABBOTTABAD, July 22.

The Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier of the N. W. F. Province, arrived here from his tour and is having frequent meetings with Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

MAHATMA CANCELS KASHMIR TRIP

ABBOTTABAD, July 22.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I regret to say that for unavoidable reasons I have been obliged to cancel my Kashmir visit. I must apologise to those who were led to expect my visit to India's fairyland".—A. P.

MAHATMA FOR WARDHA

ABBOTTABAD, July 22.—Mahatma Gandhi and party are leaving Abbottabad on July 26, reaching Wardha on July 28.—A. P.

Indoor Workers' Conference To Be Abandoned?

Aftab Ali's Objection To Heckling Tactics Of "Trotskite Group"

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 22.

The recently formed "representative" Indoor Workers' League, which is commonly known here as the "Trotskite Group," has pursued such tactics of heackling and interrupting that Sjt. Aftab Ali, Chairman of this afternoon's public meeting held at East End to observe the All-India Seamen's Day that Sjt. Aftab Ali after closing the meeting, announced that he and Sjt. Nimbkar would not participate in to-morrow's Indoor Workers' Conference.

Unless some way is found out of the impasse, the Conference is likely to be abandoned, as the organizers believe repetition of to-day's tactics would only defeat its main object of uniting the Indoor workers of Britain.

MONTREAL'S FIRST MASS MARRIAGE CEREMONY

400 French-Canadian Couples To Be Led To Altar

MONTREAL, July 22.

A crowd of 50,000 is expected to see a marriage in the baseball stadium, to-morrow, of 400 young French-Canadian couples, sponsored by the Young Catholic Workers' Movement. This is Montreal's first mass marriage ceremony, and is designed to offset "the bad publicity" marriage has been receiving in the world's divorce courts.—Reuter.

Hitler Deigns To Offer Peace To Europe!

BUT, FIRST, WANTS 500 MILLION STERLING LOAN FROM DEMOCRATIC POWERS!

British Plan To Settle Danzig Problem?: Mysterious Moves Of Dr. Wholtat And Grandi

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON: July 22.

THERE ARE NOW PERSISTENT RUMOURS OF A PLAN THAT IS ALREADY IN PREPARATION BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO SETTLE THE DANZIG PROBLEM. IT IS BELIEVED, ALTHOUGH HE IS OSTENSIBLY HERE TO ATTEND THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING CONFERENCE, DR. WHOLTAT HAS BROUGHT AN OFFER FROM HERR HITLER PROMISING PEACE IN EUROPE, PROVIDED GERMANY IS GIVEN A HUGE LOAN TO SOLVE HER ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES.

GERMANY WANTS 500 MILLION STERLING IN THE FORM OF A LOAN BACKED BY ALL DEMOCRATIC POWERS.

It is understood Sgr. Grandi is also proceeding to London shortly, informally to dine with Anglo-Italian Committee of the House of Commons, but it is generally believed that Sgr. Mussolini has charged him with "special mission" in connection with Danzig.

There is a further whispering here that Herr Hitler has assured the Pope that the Danzig Dispute would be settled peacefully in the middle of August.

The latest British plan is being based on the discussion which took place between Dr. Wholtat and British Ministers and officials.

News Of Proposed Loan To Germany Contradicted

BERLIN, July 22

Reports connecting the visit to London of Dr. Wholtat in carryout a four year plan with the alleged offer of a milliard mark loan to Germany are denied in a semi-official statement issued to the Foreign Press this afternoon.

The statement says that Dr. Wholtat returned to Berlin from his London talks yesterday, and it is learned that the discussions concerned with questions on whaling problems connected with the Evian Refugee Conference.

It is understood that in the conversations dealing with emigration and refugee questions, far-reaching agreement of views has been attained.—Reuter.

PARIS PRESS UNCONVINCED

PARIS, July 22.

Newspapers are not impressed by yesterday's German "no war" statement, which has generally been received sceptically.

REACHING PEAK BY AUG. 15?

"Le Journal" says that the situation is unchanged. Clearly it could only be modified if Germans showed themselves ready to take account of the Polish view-point. Moreover military preparations are continuing unabated. "We can state they will reach the peak by August 15."

"Le Epoque" says either Germany is trying to get out of the impasse or trying to make us to relax our vigilance.

"ANOTHER TRIAL BALLOON"

The "Petit Parisien" says that another trial balloon has been brought back to earth. British political circles are not letting themselves be deceived. Until a new order is established the sincerity of the approaches remains suspect. Neither tricks, blackmail nor seduction will have any effect on the nations which view all possibilities calmly, and are perfectly prepared to face them.—Reuter.

ELEMENTS WORK HAVOC IN ENGLAND

Thunderstorm, Lightning Floods

LONDON, July 21.

Thunderstorms of almost tropical intensity caused considerable damage in many parts of Britain.

Houses were damaged by lightning in London and many towns and provinces. Flooded streets brought traffic to a standstill in many towns in Midlands, West England and Wales.

INCESSANT RAIN FLOODED THE TENTS OF THE TWO THOUSAND TERRITORIALS WHO ARE UNDERGOING THEIR ANNUAL TRAINING AT OKEHAMPTON, DEVON, NECESSITATING THE MEN SLEEPING ELSEWHERE.

A SCHOOL IN BIRMINGHAM, CONTAINING 350 CHILDREN, WAS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING BUT NO ONE WAS INJURED.

A CLOUD BURST IN GLASGOW CAUSED EXTENSIVE FLOODING IN THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CITY.—Reuter.

Imperial Airway's 'Plane Makes New Record

LONDON, July 22.

A new record for Imperial Airway's flying boats was established when the flying boat "Cordelia" arrived at Southampton yesterday evening carrying ten passengers, two tons of mail and freight in the flying time of twentyeight and threequarter hours from Malakal, a distance of 3867 miles.—Reuter.

"THETIS" TO BE RAISED

One Attempt Proves Unsuccessful

LONDON, July 22.

The attempt to raise "Thetis" will be resumed after officials have examined the nature of the mishap.

The attempt to move the "Thetis" early this morning was unsuccessful. Two lifting baulks on the salvage ships are stated to have collapsed. It is believed the mishap occurred as the salvage ship attempted to move towards the shore with the submarine.

The "Thetis" was held by eight nine-inch cables to the salvage vessel. As the tide rose the cables took the strain and the submarine, cradled in the wires, rose very slowly from the sea bed.

The failure has caused considerable disappointment to the salvage authorities particularly as weather conditions were perfect. A special course to the beach had been piloted by an Admiralty survey vessel and was marked with buoys and flags in order to keep the salvage vessel in the best water during the journey to the shore.—Reuter.

SALVAGE OPERATIONS SUSPENDED.

LONDON, July 22.

All salvage operations on the "Thetis" have been temporarily suspended. An important conference may be held in London on Monday, between the Admiralty and the Salvage Officials to decide the next step.—Reuter.

Reiterate Demand For Politicals' Release

Rajen Babu Suggests Organisation Of Countrywide Meetings On Different Dates

RANCHI, July 22.

A suggestion to organise public meetings all over the country for reiterating the demand for the immediate release of political prisoners, who are on hunger-strike in Bengal, and also to appeal to the prisoners on hunger-strike to give up their fast is made by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, in the course of a statement to the Press issued to-day.

He says: "The political prisoners in Bengal have been on hunger-strike since July 8. An attempt was made to secure the release of all the political prisoners and particularly in Bengal in which Gandhiji participated.

"As a result many were released into batches; but on account of the delay in the negotiations, and the attitude of the Government with regard to these negotiations had to be broken off. Subsequently two members Messrs. Sarat Chandra Bose and Lalitmohan Dey, who were on the Committee appointed by the Government to look to their cases had also withdrawn from the Committee on account of their fundamental differences in outlook on the question.

FORCE HANDS OF GOVT.

"The prisoners being thus driven to desperation went on a hunger-strike. The attitude of the Government remains unchanged and the hunger-strike continues. Public opinion is unanimous in its demand for the release of these, and the other political prisoners who have not been released in spite of the inauguration of the new constitution, more than two years ago. It has to make itself felt and force the hands of the Bengal Government which after all is a popular Government responsible in this respect, atleast to the people of the province.

HOLD COUNTRYWIDE MEETINGS

"I, therefore suggest that public meetings should be organised and held all over the country for reiterating the demand of their immediate release. I am not fixing any one particular day for such meetings, as fixing one day for the whole country requires time and in a matter like this there should be no delay.

"Nor is one meeting held on a particular day sufficient for expressing insistent demand, and therefore the meetings should be held on different days and at as many places as possible. I hope that the Congress Committee will organise these meetings as soon as possible in their respective places."

GIVE UP FAST

Continuing the Congress President says: "I must at the same time reiterate my appeal to the hunger-striking prisoners to give up their fast and give time to public opinion of the country which is in their favour to assert itself and secure their release."—United Press.

6 PRISONERS TAKEN TO HOSPITALS

Calcutta.—It is understood that six hunger-striking prisoners in the Dum Dum and Alipore Central jails, including Mr. Ambica Chakravarty, the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case prisoner, whose condition grew worse have been removed to hospital.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA PRISONERS' DAY

Forward Bloc Committee's Decision

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Royist Group in the Left Consolidation Committee decided to secede from the Committee in view of the differences of opinion in the matter of observance of the All-India Protest Day on August 9.

The Left Consolidation Committee had two hours meeting to-day when the developments which have followed the Protest Day were considered.

The Royist members in the Committee are Mr. M. N. Roy and Mr. Kulkarni.

The Consolidation Committee decided to observe July 30 as an All-India Bengal Political Prisoners' Day, members of the Committee will in their individual capacity send telegrams to the Congress President requesting him to take up the Political Prisoners' case on behalf of the Working Committee.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, who arrived in Bombay to-day, will be leaving to-night by Calcutta Mail via Cheokki.

BENGAL PRISONERS' PROBLEM

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Mr. Ramkisen Khetry, Secretary of the All-India Political Prisoners Release Committee who met Sir Nazimuddin, Home Member of Bengal, on the former's return from Ranchi today in a statement to the "United Press" says that Sir Nazimuddin's attitude is as stiff as before. He appears to be thinking, he said, in terms of the Advisory Committee for recommending the release of the politicals and that Government would be doing its duty by the politicals if only Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose is again invited to sit on the Committee.

Mr. Khetry added that he does not see the necessity of Babu Rajendra Prasad coming to Calcutta in the circumstance unless it be only to strengthen the release agitation. He feels that the agitation should be made an all-India vital issue and makes an appeal for its observance all over the country.—United Press.

ABBOTTABAD, July 22.—Sir George Cunningham, Governor of N. W. F. P. is arriving at Abbottabad from Nathiagali on July 25 when he will meet Mahatma Gandhi. It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will utilise the opportunity for discussing the Frontier problems with the Governor.—A. P.

Hostilities On Soviet Border Continue

Japanese Emperor Inspects Fleet Manoeuvre

TOKYO, July 22.

The Emperor inspected exercises of the combined fleet at Yokosuka, and went aboard a launch amidst a thunderous Imperial salute.

The launch steamed between lines of warships and the Emperor boarded the 3,21,000 ton battleship "Nagato" and witnessed eight hours' exercises returning ashore in the evening.

Continuance of hostilities on the border of Manchukuo and outer Mongolia is reported in a Japanese communique, stating that the Japanese air force encountered some 80 Soviet and outer Mongolian fighter planes over Lake Buirnor and brought down 39.

One Japanese plane failed to return while two others were forced to land in Manchukuo territory.

"The collapse of the dollar is the biggest victory which the Japanese have won since the capture of Hankow", declared a leading far-Eastern expert.

He added: "The victory is moral and psychological but in the long run may be considerably more far-reaching than any of the military victories".

He contended that Japan's subjugation of Manchuria has been largely facilitated by the introduction of stable currency.

The dollar to-day touched fourpence but closed at four and threefourth which is the highest rate of the day.

U. S. Not To Participate In Tokio Talks

Britain and the United States have been exchanging information on the broad aspects of the Tientsin dispute, according to Mr. Cordell Hull who added, however, that there was no question of American participation in the Tokio conversations on the Tientsin blockade.

The Japanese Cabinet discussed the slum of the Chinese dollar which the Prime Minister, Mr. Sishiwata, attributed mainly to the withdrawal of British support.

He said that the slump would seriously affect Chinese customs revenue and it was urgently necessary for Japan to take measures to protect "the new currencies" in China.—Reuter.

BIGGEST BANK MERGER IN HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM July 22.

The biggest bank merger in the history of Dutch banking is announced by the amalgamation of Amsterdamsche and Rotterdamsche Banks—two of the three biggest banks in Holland. The capital of the new institution will be seventy million guilders and "open reserve" forty million guilders.—Reuter.

Ironside Back In London

LONDON, July 21.

Sir Edmund Ironside arrived in Croydon and was met by the head of the Polish Military Mission now in London.

A Warshaw message says:—

General Sir Edmund Ironside left by special plane for England on the completion of his visit. His exact destination is secret, but it is belived he will join the ordinary air service at Amsterdam. Before leaving, General Sir Edmund Ironside spoke in Polish to a detachment of legionaries in blue uniforms who fought under him at Murmanskpcoye. Polish newspapers refrain from all comment on the shooting incident at Danzig.—Reuter.

POLAND WILL FIGHT OUT NAZI MANOEUVRES

Fields Of Europe Will Be Littered With Millions Of Dead If Germany Attacks Danzig

REINCORPORATION OF DANZIG EVEN BY PEACEFUL METHODS WILL BE RESISTED

WARSAW, July 21.

POLISH press reports that Father Bernard Wischi, former Polish candidate for Danzig Volkstag, was arrested by the Danzig police and also a Polish railwayman was arrested for "Anti-Nazi activities."

An official Polish spokesman to-night stated that Marshal Smigly Ridz's statement that Poland would fight for Danzig if peaceful means fail, is Poland's last word on the subject. Those who think that Poland would be outmanoeuvred without a conflict should read this statement carefully.

The spokesman added: "The situation is serious. It depends on German leaders whether the fields of Europe will be littered with millions of dead.

"A war for a provincial city where the German population enjoys complete freedom is not inevitable. Humanity desires peace, yet it must be understood that Poland is not bluffing."

Poland's Grave Warning

Commenting on the statement of a Berlin spokesman that Germany desired a peaceful solution of the Danzig problem a communique declares, "In whatever form Germany might attempt to reincorporate Danzig in the Reich, it will be regarded as a clear violation of the present political status and would call for appropriate action."

The Communique adds: "The form of solution put forward by the Berlin spokesman is considered extremely strange in view of the fact that it is not Poland who is formulating the demands. Consequently it is not Poland who should make concessions. All appeals for peace should be made to Berlin and not Warsaw."

Death Of Budziewicz

Poland has protested energetically to the Danzig Senate concerning the death of Budziewicz.

The protest alleges that the shooting occurred on Polish territory when Budziewicz challenged three Germans who had illegally crossed the frontier.

Investigation and punishment of the culprit who is alleged to be a Nazi Storm Trooper is demanded.

Polish police have arrested the Chief of the Danzig Customs House who is stated to have illegally crossed the Frontier to-day.

Polish Customs guards are now ordered to use arms to resist any attempted violation of the frontier.

Quiet Week-End Expected

A telegram from Berlin says:—

A quiet week-end with no developments in Danzig is forecast by political circles. Surprise is expressed that any unusual attention is paid to remarks of the German spokesman to foreign journalists. It is stated that this is merely a restatement of Germany's unswerving attitude and represents no new development or change of policy.

HAIL-STORM HAVOC IN GERMANY

Harvest Over Area Of 75 Sq. Miles Totally Destroyed

BERLIN, July 22.

Hail storms have totally destroyed the harvest over an area of 75 square miles in the Bavarian Alps, Germany's most important dairy region.

An accompanying whirlwind uprooted big trees and unroofed several houses. Mountain streams have been converted into raging torrents flooding the fields to a depth of three feet and many cattle have been drowned.—Reuter.

SOVIET-GERMAN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

MOSCOW, July 21.

The Tass Agency announces that trade and credit negotiations between Germany and the Soviet have been resumed at Berlin.—Reuter.

8 Killed In Three Air Accidents

School Children Witness Mid-Air Collision

LONDON, July 21.

Eight airmen including a civil air guard and his instructor were killed in three air accidents.

Children working in the school gardens saw a mid-air collision over Tilmanstone near Deal and holiday makers near Bridlington saw a R.A.F. 'plane crash in the sea.

The third accident occurred near Scarborough Rise (Yorkshire) where a Whitley bomber crashed in a plantation.—Reuter.

Danzig Short Of Labour

Women Workers To Be Pressed Into Service

DANZIG, July 22

With the harvest to be gathered, the Danzig authorities are faced with a serious shortage of labour and may shortly call in women to fill the gaps. Five thousand men are now standing by for "special police duties" and every available man is being used for the construction of fortifications on the frontier.

Plans for utilizing women workers, worked out three months ago are now ready to be put into operation when needed.—Reuter.

DANZIGER ARRESTED ON SPYING CHARGE

DANZIG, July 22.

An uniformed Danziger, Lipoki, who was arrested in polish territory, has been charged with espionage.

It is alleged that on seeing the Polish guards Lipski tried to escape but surrendered after two warning shots had been fired.—Reuter.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR MALTA

MALTA, July 21.

The Governor has proclaimed Letters Patent granting a new constitution.

The polling of ten seats to the Council starts on July 22.—Reuter.

EMPIRE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

LONDON, July 21

Earl Dudley has been re-elected president of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at its annual meeting today.—Reuter.

"BRUTALITY TO NAZI PRISONERS"

Ex-General Under Schuschnigg Gets 8 Years' R. I.

VIENNA, July 22.

Herr von Zelburgzivny a former General of the Gendarmerie under Dr. Schuschnigg, was sentenced to eight years' hard labour, on a charge of "brutality to Nazi prisoners."—Reuter.

COLIJN FORMS CABINET

THE HAGUE, July 22.

Dr. Colijn has accepted the task of forming a Cabinet. This means that he is confident of success.

(Later).—Dr. Colijn has succeeded in forming a ministry.

"A BUSINESS CABINET"

The new ministry is described as "a business cabinet", but the names of the new Ministers are not yet announced. M. Patijn is expected to remain the Foreign Minister and M. Vandijk the Minister of Defence.—Reuter.

Italian Manoeuvres In Mediterranean

ROME, July 22.

The Navy is holding manoeuvres in the Mediterranean, from July 23 to July 30.

This will be observed by the German Naval Mission.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 22.

Another R. A. F. plane crashed after bursting into flames in the air, near Yeovil. Three occupants were killed.—Reuter.

"Personal Ambitions Above National Interests"

Board Of Control President On Causes Of Indian Team's Failure

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 22.

THAT the failure of the Indian Team which visited England in 1936 was due, firstly, to disunity among members thereof and, secondly, to their placing ambitions of personal glory above interests of nation was the opinion expressed by Hon. Dr. P. Subbaroyan Minister for Education Madras and President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India presiding over the first anniversary celebrations of the Maharashtra Cricket Association held on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds this evening.

APPEAL TO CRICKET LOVING PUBLIC.

After Dewan Bahadur Shete Chairman of the Association had welcomed the distinguished guest Prof. H. V. Tulpule gave an account of the activities of the Association during the few years of existence. He said that the Association had been incurring losses on account of its activities, especially in inviting foreign teams to Poona, and that it was at present in debt. He, therefore, urged the cricket loving public to come forward to give financial help to the Association which strived to promote cricket in the Maharashtra.

Dr. Subbaroyan in his presidential remarks endorsed the appeal of the previous speaker for financial help to the association. "Cricket", he said "was a game which, above all, helped to develop two great qualities which a nation badly needed. They were unity and loyalty to leader" He was asked, he said, that how could a Minister of the Congress which stood for everything Indian, be President of the Board of Control for cricket, which was a foreign game?

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

His answer was that every game for the matter of that could be foreign. Secondly, although cricket was an English game India had greatly contributed to it, since use of the wrist in the game was given to England by Indian players. Besides, cricket developed qualities of unity and loyalty to the leader which even politically India needed to-day. Dr. Subbaroyan further continued:

"The Indian cricket team which visited England in 1936 failed because of lack of unity and because national and the country's interests were made subservient to personal ambitions. In the Congress, too, at present there have been dissensions. There are leftists and there is a Forward Bloc too. It must be borne in mind that we have not yet reached our goal. Till we attain it, we must keep united and follow one leader. We can afford to be divided on social and economic factors once that freedom is attained."

Mr. N. C. Kelkar thanked the Guest of the evening and the function terminated with *"Bande Mataram."*

The Talim trophy which was to be awarded to the winners of the western zone of the Ranji Cricket Tourney could not formally be presented to-day to the Sind Association as they were not represented.

SUBHAS SUFFERS FROM COLD

To Leave For Calcutta This Evening

BOMBAY, July 22.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the Forward Bloc, who returned from his Gujarat tour this morning had a rise of temperature to-day accompanied by cold. He was examined by doctors who have advised him to postpone his departure for Calcutta. He will accordingly leave for Calcutta by the Nagpur Mail to-morrow, Sunday, at 5-30 p. m.—United Press.

Nayudu Must Be Selected

All Eyes Riveted On Decision Of Board Of Control

K. T. Gajjar, M.D., (Lond.), B.A., B.Sc., U. S. Desai, M.A., Chairman, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Co., Member, Shareholders' Association, Dr. W. N. Welinkar, L.R.C.P. (Lond.) M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Dr. G. M. Phadke, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), V. C. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., and J. M. Cordeiro, Secretary, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, write:—

The eyes of the whole of India will be on the deliberations of the Board of Control for Cricket when it meets on Sunday at the Cricket Club of India to choose the Test Captain for the matches against England. On this occasion, more than on any other question of selection of the Indian Captain will and has aroused tremendous interest and it is on this point that we wish to write a few words, hoping that they will catch the eye of the Board.

For several years now, and for reasons that are best left unmentioned at this stage, the greatest of India's cricketers, Major C. K. Nayudu, has been left out of the leadership and a premium has been placed on personal preference and influential prompting. That has brought in its wake what was sure to follow, disloyalty, indifferent performance and disruption.

When a man is ousted who is the best and fittest man, just because one or two others are reported to have refused to play under him, it is pretty obvious that there can be only one result. It has all led to disaster and until and unless the Board of Control for Cricket rectifies this error, there will be the same old story all over again.

Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan the fairest sports critic in India by his great broadcast appeal and criticisms regarding the captainship has stirred all Bombay—the Mecca of Indian Cricket—if not the whole country—to demand that the authorities must now appoint Major Nayudu and thus once and for all remove the canker that is eating at the heart of Indian Cricket.

The public has a perfect right to demand that its popular idol should lead the country and it will be a great disaster from every point of view if the Board forgets that public opinion counts. There cannot possibly be any other choice this year, either from the point of view of form or experience.

Added to this there is due recognition of the great cricketers—a recognition that has been circumvented for now too long. But several of the factors that conspired to keep Major Nayudu out of the captainship have now, happily passed away.

Bombay is amused at the talk of appointing any other captain. But it is up to these who guide the present destinies of Indian Cricket to see that what is now amusement does not turn into deadly antagonism after Sunday. There will no longer be, so far as this city is concerned, any support to those who cannot or will not do the obviously right thing.

The name of Nayudu is writ large across the scoreboard of India—and he alone should on this occasion lead the Indian eleven.

"MUSLIMS WANT PEACE WITH HONOUR"

Mr. Siddique On "Anglo-Hindu Understanding"

SYLHET, (By Mail.)

"With determination to conquer all before us and with our hearts being in unison in the pursuit of our common ideal we will succeed. Troubles that come like mountains will disappear like straws. Have no fear and do not feel downhearted, for, if you are Muslims you shall succeed", declared Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui, M.L.A., (Bengal) in course of his Presidential address delivered at the Sylhet District Muslim League Conference.

Minds, saturated with the arrogance of absolute majorities and taking their cue from the actions of their dictatorial neighbours, appear to have been incapable of visualising the tyranny to which they were submitting Muslims in India, under the provisions of their overpraised Government of India Act with its boon of Provincial Autonomy. It did not occur to them that they were handing us over to people who do not possess the capacity to co-operate with those who believe in a social and religious order different to theirs. The rigid system of castes with which their social structure is hidebound and the existence of millions of untouchables in the country should have led them to decisions and conclusion of a more judicious and equitable nature. When their attention was drawn to the blunder they were committing they gave us the document known as the "Communal Award." Its scraps lie scattered all over the country and in every province which a sleepy Governor-General and his indifferent colleagues in the Central Government make no effort to gather together. The "Ukase" seems to have gone forth that Governors need not implement the instructions issued to them in their instruments. Governments in what are known as Muslim minority provinces, have bcomes veritable engines of oppression. Religious freedom and the ordinary rights of citizenship are being denied to the Muslims. Normal life has become impossible and unbearable in the inexperienced and partisan hands of absolute majorities who, intoxicated with power which they had never seen before, have lost all sense of justice and seem to be heading straight for a permanent cleavage under the protecting wings of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and its agents in this Great Dependency.

A PUZZLE

Our fellow-countrymen seem to have been satisfied with very little indeed. They have secured ministerships no doubt but Government has eluded them. In the yearning for Cabinets they have drowned the country. It will be long and arduous to dis-abuse their minds of the fact that what they consider as the be-all and end-all of their efforts is but the shadow. The reality is still far. They will not achieve it by antagonising 80 millions of their compatriots. It has always been a puzzle of Indian politics to me that not one member of the majority community has placed before us his solution of this problem of all the problems Mahatma Gandhi induced the Indian National Congress to adopt a negative attitude towards it and that body has followed his advice all these years. At conference after conference we have been asked to place our demands before them which on one pretext or another have been rejected. Will it be asking too much of Gandhiji or one or more of his trusted lieutenants to give us the benefit of their cogitations on the subjects? It cannot be that, they have not given any thought to this question at all. By doing so they will perhaps remove the suspicious being engendered by their si-

I have heard it said in responsible quarters that the Congress has come to an understanding with the British Government in this country on the basis of a division of labour; that is, Congress to look after the civil administration of the country and the British to have complete control over Foreign Affairs and the Army. This arrangement is reported to be the reason why no settlement has yet come to between the two communities. If these suspicions are not allayed and the Muslim mind not appeased in regard to the dangers it sees ahead, solution by way of "separation" either wholly or in regions, with migration as a necessary corollary, may become a live issue. The Muslim in India wishes to live at peace with his fellow-countrymen. He has made valuable contribution to the Indian as we know it. He has made sacrifices for it in the past and he shall not be found wanting in the future. It should, however, be noted carefully that he is desirous of a settlement which will not relegate him to the position of the political pariah. If peace is desired let it be peace with honour and peace among equals.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Sud 7, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 5, 1353.
Parsi: Behman 21, 1308.
Hightide: 4-45; 16-50.
Lowtide: 10-29; 23-30.
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 18m.

Monday, July 24.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Ghandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum on Sunday (to-day) at 5-30 p.m.

STERLING PURCHASES

No Sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 21st July 1939.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Fort (Bazar Gate) on Sunday July 23 at 9 a.m. when Shri Vijay Shankarji will deliver a public lecture on Unjust Reforms of Hyderabad State

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held on Sunday, (to-day) at 10-45 a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School when Mr. M. R. Wadia will speak on "Evils of Prohibition."

LECTURE ON EMERSON

Mr. Manilal C. Parikh will deliver an address on "Emerson—The Great American Sage And His Message" on Sunday (to-day) at 9-30 a.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum. All are invited.

BOMBAY WASHING COMPANY WORKERS UNION

A Meeting of the proprietors of Bombay Washing Companies will be held on Sunday (to-day) at 3-30 p.m. at Golpitha in the compound of Kohinoor Laundry.

SEWRI KERALA SEVA SANGH

Under the auspices of Sewri Kerala Seva Sangh, a public meeting will be held on Sunday, (to-day) at 9 a.m. in B. D. D. Chawl No. 6, Sewri. Messrs. T. Balan, M. K. Raja and Rama Varma will address the meeting on "Prohibition."

SUBURBAN DISTRICT TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

The annual session of the Suburban District Primary Teachers' Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. at Gazdar Hall, Andheri. Mr. S K. Patil, M.L.A. will preside.

INDIAN GYMKHANA (MATUNGA) LIMITED

The Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the above Gymkhana will be held at the South Indian Education Society Buildings, Brahmanwada Road, Matunga, on Sunday (to-day) at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.)

NATION'S LEAGUE OF PEN-FRIENDS

The annual general meeting of Nations' League of Pen-Friends and Young Folks Brotherhood, Bombay branch, will be held on Sunday, (to-day) at 4-30 p.m. in the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

MAGIC LANTERN SHOW AT VAKOLA

Under the auspices of the Vakola Prohibition Committee, a public meeting will be held in Seth Bhomaji Shivaji's Wadi on Sunday, (to-day) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sjts. V. S. Dongre, P V. Patil and other prominent persons will speak.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH

The gathering of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth will be held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road on Sunday (to-day) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Pandit Jayachandra Vidyalankar. The well-known Hindi writer Pandit Jainendra Kumar will deliver the Convocational address. Certificates will be awarded to the successful candidates in the last Hindi Prachar Prathama Examination held in February 1939.

Amusements Of The Day

EROS: "Invitation To Happiness." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE: "Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL: "Maya Bazar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
ROXY: "Durga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE: "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle" Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Charlie Chan In Honolulu" Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Mera Lall" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE: "The Only Way" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
PLAZA: "The Mill" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
WEST END: "My Eyes" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON: "Punjab Mail" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 & 10-15 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
METRO: "Q PLANES" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Sapera" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Sadhana" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PALACE: "Stand Up and Fight" Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EDWARD: "Vidyapati" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
APOLLO (Surya): "Her Jungle Love" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 & 10-15 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES: "The Good Earth" Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Brotherhood of Religions" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opposite Flora Fountain, on Sunday (to-day) at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel St., to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his 7th discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amshashpand in the Universe." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

There will be public debate on Sunday (to-day) in the Muslim Students' Union, Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty at 6-15 p.m. on the proposition 'Separate Electorate Is Harmful To The Communities Seeking It.' Mr. S. L Sahni, will move the Proposition. Mr. M. Haniff will lead the Opposition.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY

The 5th Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at the Society's Hall at Ismail House, Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9, on Sunday, (to-day) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart., President of the Society, will be in the Chair.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association, Mr. N. S. Pardasani of the Elphinstone College will deliver a lecture on "Population and Poverty in India" on Sunday, (to-day) at 4 p.m. at the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar will preside.

BOMBAY VOLLEYBALL AND BASKETBALL ASSO.

The General Body Meeting of the Bombay Volleyball and Basketball Association will be held on Sunday, (to-day) at 10 a.m. (S T.) at Swastik League Headquarters, 324A Vithalbhai Road, near Imperial Cinema.

The 26 Institutions that are affiliated to the above Association will send two representatives each, to participate in the above meeting and elect the Office-Bearers for the ensuing year.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

A parade of the Student Brigadiers of the Bombay Students' Union will be held on Sunday (to-day) at 7-30 a.m. in the Congress House. All the members of the Executive Committee and brigadiers will attend. Students who are desirous of enrolling themselves as brigadiers should see the secretaries at the office of the Union (Dadabhoy Manzil, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road), between 6 to 8 p.m. on any day or they may come on Sunday morning as stated above.

CANARA BILLAVARA ANATHA SANGHA

A Special General Meeting of the Canara Billavara Anatha Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday) under the Presidentship of Mr. S. S. Shetty the Ex-Head Master of the Karnatak Free Night School at 80, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

GIRGAUM ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaum Back Road on Sunday (to-day) at 7-p.m. (S.T.) when Shri Pandit Vijayshankerji will deliver a public lecture on Divine Worship.

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY

Swami Sambuddnanand, President of Sri Ramakrishna Mission Khar Road, will conduct the weekly class on Vedanta Philosophy on Sunday (to-day) at 3-30 p.m. at the Batliboi's Institute, Prescott Road, Fort

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhanand, President of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar Road will conduct the weekly class on Bhagavat Geeta on Sunday (to-day) at 9 a.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

MOGAVEERA YUVAK SANGHA

The postponed Ordinary General Meeting of the above Sangha will be held on Sunday (to-day) at 2-30 p.m. at the Mogaveera Free Night School, 145, Mody Street, Fort.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, a condolence meeting on the death of Mr. T. C. Mayan will be held at the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, G.I.P. on Sunday (to-day) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY MUSLIM LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League a public meeting will be held at Kaiser Bagh, Dongri, Bombay on Sunday, (to-day) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the Property-Tax. Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, M.L.A., Deputy Leader, Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly will preside.

TEXTILE WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION

Huge Torch-light Procession In Labour Area

A huge torch-light procession of Textile workers paraded in the labour area for over two hours on Saturday night, raising slogans and drawing attention to the deepening crisis in the Textile industry, as a result of wage-cuts, lock-outs, night-shifts, etc. The body of the procession was composed of Phoenix Mill workers who are at present subject to a lock-out.

Frontier Premier's Son To Join 'Forward Bloc'

PESHAWAR, July 21.

Khan Obeidullah Khan, son of the Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier of the North-West Frontier Province, has expressed his desire to join the 'Forward Bloc' to Mian Akbar Shah Secretary of the Provincial 'Forward Bloc'.

Khan Obeidullah Khan was Joint Secretary of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

DR. CHUNIBHAI THANKS ELECTORS

Dr. Chunibhai S. Patel who topped the polls in the recent election to the Bombay Senate thanks the voters of the Graduates Constituency for their solid support.

P.W.D. ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL STAFF UNION

A general meeting of the Union will be held on Sunday (to-day) at 5-30 p.m at Soman Building, Girgaum Road, to consider the following matters:—

(1) Changes in constitution of the Union.

(2) Registration of the Union under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1928 and

(3) Grievances of the employees such as dates of payment of wages, hours of work, tenure of services, casual leave, etc.

LECTURES ON KORAN

Under the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its teachings on every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School, near Boribunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

BHANDARI STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

In aid of the above Association, a Grand Variety Programme will be staged at the Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road, (North) Dadar, Bombay on Sunday (to-day) at 4-30 p.m. Bai Menakabai Shirodkar and Messrs. Nalini Jaywant, Sundra Tonse, Sunitikowshik and Ashok Bhandarkar, the students of the Bindadin School of Dancing will entertain the members R. B. S. K. Bole, J. P. will preside.

SAWANTWADI STATE SUBJECTS MEETING

A Public Meeting of the representatives of all the Public Bodies of the Sawantwadi State Subjects residing in Bombay will be held on Sunday (to-day) at 3-30 p.m. at 'Kamgar Special English Classes' 13-31, Currey Road, Bombay No. 13, to consider over the formation a 'Standing Federation' of all such Public Bodies. All such organisations, therefore, are most cordially invited to extend their whole-hearted co-operation and participate by sending their representatives, suggestions if any and their annual reports, etc., to Naturopath Dadasaheb Dhuri, President of the Sawantwadi State Students' Association.

THE REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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LANDLORDS FAIL TO PROVE THEIR CASE

No Concession In Revenue: Special Officer's Report

The Bombay Government have published the report of the Special Inquiry Officer, Mr. P. L. Benni, who was appointed to report on the question regarding remission of land revenue in Karjat Taluka of the Kolaba District for the year 1937.

The officer examined the question in detail and his conclusions on the main issues are as follows:

The settlement rate of Rs. 3 was based on the wholesale rates of Kolamba paddy which was prevalent in the years 1914 and 1915 at Karjat and Khalapur and no retail rates would appear to have either existed or considered then.

The rates of paddy to be considered now should also be based on the wholesale (khandi) rates prevalent in the Karjat town alone and the rates of other centres should not be taken into account.

This average rate for Karjat town according to the Special Officer comes to Rs. 2-9-8 and it follows that the rate of Rs. 3-0-10 reported by the Mamlatdar is not correct. Consequently instead of there being a rise of 1.7 per cent. on the settlement rate, there is a fall of 13.2 per cent.

The Special Officer says in his report that the Khatedars' Association undertook to prove that the fall was 20 per cent. or more below the settlement rate of Rs. 3 but they have failed to do so.

He says that no more accurate and equitable method for calculating the rates of paddy during the nine months in question could be thought of than the one now adopted by him and there could not be any dispute about the basic figures on which his calculations are based as the tests of different measures and weights of paddy were taken in the presence of the office-bearers of the Association at various centres.

Even according to these tests, there is only a fall of 13.2 per cent. below the settlement rate of Rs. 3, if Karjat town rates alone are considered for the first nine months of 1937.

Mr. Benni adds:—"I have shown above sufficiently clearly why the rates of Karjat town alone should be taken into consideration and even if the rates of all the centres come to be considered, they work out a fall of only 15.8 per cent below the settlement rate.

"Government had laid down for the year 1937-38 a scale of falls which would entitle a taluka to certain remissions and the minimum point in that scale was 25 per cent. for a remission of 2 annas.

According to this scale neither the fall for Karjat town alone nor for all the centres in the Taluka taken together would entitle the Karjat Taluka to a 2 anna remission as claimed. The truth must lie somewhere midway between the figures of the Mamlatdar and the Khatedars' Association, and it is for Government to see if this fall of 13.2 per cent. alone should be considered as sufficient to justify any relief to the Taluka."

The Special Officer has pointed out certain methods for recording prices of paddy in the price registers and made certain other suggestion for improvement in the method of maintaining price records of commodities under the Revenue Accounts Manual. But the main conclusion submitted by the Special Officer on the contentions of the Khatedars' Association of the Karjat Taluka have not been considered by Government as justifiable to give them any special relief.

Around The Courts

Bombay, Saturday.

On a charge of criminal intimidation and restraint Narasingh Babu Rao and Limbaya Limbaya were arrested and produced before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate of Mazagaon Court, and were ordered to be released on bail till the 29th instant.

About seven Bidi women workers who abstained from joining the Bidi Union Strike were persuaded by a multitude of strikers when they were at Kamatipura on their way to Chowpatty. All the seven women said that they were quite contented with the wages they were getting, namely Re. 1-2-0 for thousand bidis. The crowd therefore began to hoot them and jeer at them while they were going to work. The Nagpada police placed two of them under arrest and dispersed the crowd.

An unidentified Hindu female (65) was found floating in the sea at Marine Lines on Friday morning.

A verdict of asphyxiation due to drowning in the sea was recorded by the Coroner at the inquest held to-day.

EVIDENCE IN CASE AGAINST WALCHAND

"Messrs. Narrotam Itd., a subsidiary company of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd., although it commenced business in May 1922, the Share Certificates were not issued until September 1930, a procedure which is, "most unusual". This was the evidence tendered by Mr. Chotalal I. Parekh, examined for the prosecution in the case filed by Mr. Ardeshir R. Subedar against Mr. Walchand Hirachand and others before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court.

Witness was then examined in respect of certain items in the Cash Book of the Company. He pointed out an entry of Rs. 8 lakhs on August 18, which had been scored off and subsequent entries made below the date September 29th in the book purporting to be dated "August 18" in respect of this item of Rs. 8 lakhs. This entry witness suggested was an after-thought as the change effected in the entry made it appears that a loan of Rs. 8 lakhs had been advanced by Scindia Steam Navigation Co., to Narrotam Ltd.

Further hearing was adjourned to July 26.

The complainant appeared in person, Mr. S. G. Velinker instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., Solicitors defended the accused.

BIDI-WORKERS' PROCESSIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bidi workers who are on strike for more than 10 days organised two processions yesterday to demonstrate their grievances to the public.

The processions started from Kamatipura and passed through various localities in the city and terminated at Chaupatty sands where they were addressed by Mrs. Ushabai Dange and Mr. Lalji Pendse.

The speakers at the meeting explained at length the deplorable conditions under which the bidi workers lived. They appealed to the bidi workers to be united under the newly started Union. They also urged the strikers to go on with their fight peacefully.

The strike situation remains as it was. Yesterday two more strikers were arrested. The owners seem not to budge an inch from their stand and the strikers are also determined to see to the last and have their grievances redressed.

BHAWANI DAYAL SUMMONED

Swami Bhawani Dayal, President of the Natal Indian Congress, has received an urgent cable from South Africa requesting him to return immediately owing to the situation there.

Accordingly Swami Bhawani Dayal, despite the bad state of his health, is arriving in Bombay on the morning of July 26 and sailing for Natal on August 2.—A.P.

The second Test match starts at Manchester to-morrow and more violent storms are expected in the morning but these, according to the Air Ministry, will give way to brighter weather later.—Reuter

LOVERS' PARADISE

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

ART SHOULD BE PROGRESSIVE

By D. G. VYAS

Art should be distinctive of a nation—Foreign influences on Indian Art—True progress should be on traditional lines—Indian Art through European eyes—Archaeology in India—Sir Leonard Woolley makes important suggestions—Sub-Committee for National Housing—Bhatkhande University of Indian Music.

Art that is entitled to be distinctive of a nation should be indigenous in origin and independent in growth. Permanence is not necessarily progress of art. True progress is the resultant of original contributions that emanate from the creative processes of artists. Indian art grew almost to the dizzy height because it satisfied both the conditions. India originated its own art and produced, in different ages, artists whose contributions to art outshone those of their predecessors.

Unassuming Master

The originality of Indian art is indisputable. The theory of the artistic indebtedness of ancient India is a deliberately over-drawn picture of the accidental affinity between and the interchange of ideals and forms of arts of different countries. India has always been a creditor and an unassuming master.

Foreign Influences

But, India has not yet seriously attempted to wipe out the stigma of foreign influences on its art. even *though it is aspiring to be* respected as a great art-producing country. On the contrary, there is a feeling of dissatisfaction with the present condition of Indian art, probably because European art has been made more accessible to India by the ever-increasing contact with the West and by rapid diffusion of modern education in the country. An average educated Indian does not object to fickle fashions of European art superseding the traditions of his art.

Clamour For Progress

The art-chauvinist echoes the universal clamour for progress of art, of which he has a very hazy conception. He complacently faces the stern reality of alien influences that have been swamping the sphere of the art, for whose regeneration he avowedly stands. He needs the conviction that Indian art can achieve genuine progress only when it is allowed to pursue its natural course.

Genuine Progress

The progressive tendencies of Indian art were arrested as soon as they encountered unhealthy and extraneous influences. The genuine growth of art of any country should proceed on its own traditional lines. It is originality and not imitation that determines the progress of art. Art is so delicate and specialised an activity that it invariably stagnates if any foreign fashion or form of art is engrafted upon it.

Innovations

The innovations urged by some people in the arts of India are mostly inspired by western ideals. Modern Europe, which claims itself to be the fountain-head of art and culture, is looked upon by some artists and art-lovers as an official clearing house for ready-made innovations in art, though its own art is in an unsettled condition. Secularity has not guaranteed stability to art, which is being entangled in the imbroglio created by fantastic theories and ideals.

Co[illegible]meration

[illegible] spontaneous activity. It is a serious mistake to look upon Indian art as effete. It can readily resume its growth if placed in a congenial atmosphere. There is, therefore, no justification for dumping the field of Indian art with alien and arbitrary art-forms. Any attempt to label the conglomeration of such innovations as "progress" is a mockery of Indian art.

Indigenous Purity

Some ardent advocates of innovations in Indian art deplorably lack in the urge towards preserving its indigenous purity and do not care to analyse the genuineness of certain innovations that are collectively claimed as "progress" made by the art in recent years. The Western style of painting, imitation of the European ballet in Indian dance, and the modern style of architecture cannot claim Indian nationality.

Different Approaches

Great injustice has been done to Indian art by orientalists who have approached it with a definite bias against it. Some of them have expatiated on its philosophical and mystical aspects, but have missed its true spirit, while others cannot stand its claim to originality or find it defective because they view it in the light of European art.

European Eyes

There are a few European connoisseurs and critics who are convinced that appreciation of Indian art needs Indian eyes, but some Indian critics refuse to agree with them. They have to import European eyes to view the art of their own land. Their adherence to European standards of judgment and criticism betrays their ignorance of the fundamental principles of the art to which they pretend to dispense justice.

Progress Of Art

Art to be functionally efficient should be progressive. The genuine progress of Indian art cannot be ensured unless it is cleared of the crust of foreign influences which have been trying to subdue its immaculate individuality—and unless the artists are given a free play to resume the lost thread of their creative activities. Progress of art is an evolutionary process and not an excrescence or extraneous entity.

Archaeology In India

Sir Leonard Woolley has, in his report on the work of the archaeological survey of India, made some important suggestions for reforms in the department. Lack of money as well as trained and experienced men on the staff have been handicaps on the progress of archaeology in India. His views on specialisation inside the department and on training student apprentices are highly commendable.

Popular Interest

Archaeology unfolds the glorious past of a nation in a concrete form, but it has, so far, not been appreciated by the public. The publications issued by the department are technical, costly and, therefore, inaccessible to a large section of the public. Cheap, illustrated and easily intelligible publications, if issued by the department, will not fail to create popular interest in archaeology.

Admirable Suggestions

Sir Leonard's objection to the conservation of unimportant excavated sites by reconstructing the architectural remains, his emphasis on the study of the stone age and on excavations to be undertaken on a scientific basis, deserve careful consideration by the department. The Government should liberally finance the archaeological department. Economy should be out of question in art, archaeology and education.

Museums

The educational possibility of a museum should mainly determine its site and scope. For the reasons of distance as well as the cost people would be more interested in the exhibits than in the sites from which they are excavated. The centralisation of important exhibits in an easily accessible museum will spare students of unnecessary expenses and the trouble of travelling. Sir Leonard's suggestion for a central museum ought to appeal to the Government.

National Housing

The news of the co-option, by the National Planning Committee, of Srish Chandra Chatterjee, on its sub-committee for national housing, will be received with satisfaction by those who are interested in Indian architecture. Dwelling, which is one of the primary necessaries of life, has been pre-eminently artistic in India. The sub-committee should, therefore, secure co-ordination of the exponents of traditional architecture and should evolve a scheme of national housing which should be distinctive of India from the artistic point of view.

University Of Music

A society known as the Bhatkhande University of Indian music has been registered in Lucknow with the objects of encouraging the study of and research in music and dance. The institution will be a teaching as well as an examining body and will be conducted on the lines of a university. His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur has accepted the first chancellorship.

Folk-Music

Music and dance are highly developed arts of India, but have so far not enjoyed the patronage of the State. The popular efforts, however, are never wanting to encourage them. It should be suggested to the society that it should include folk-music also in the scheme for research in music.

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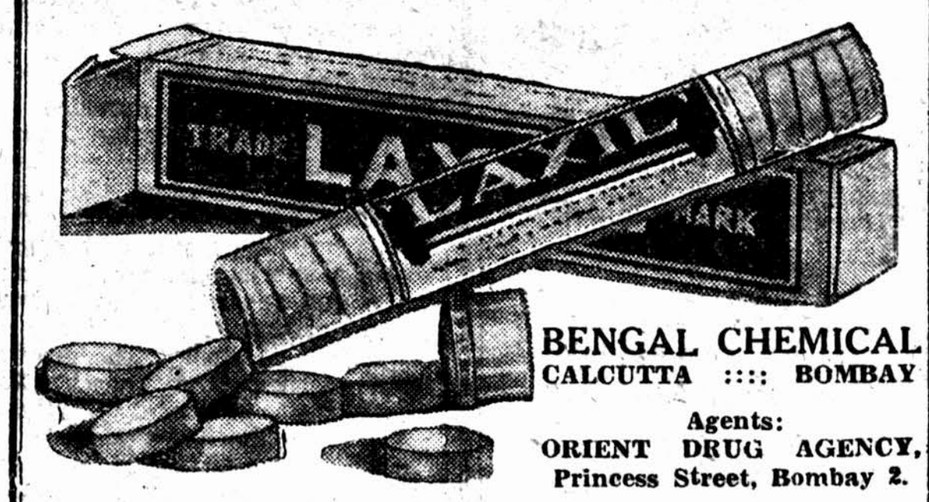

BENGAL CHEMICAL
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Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Mr. Jehangir P. Balsara, son of Khan Bahadur Dr. Pirojshah P. Balsara, has just passed the B.Sc. (Civil Engineering) examination of the Manchester University. After qualifying for the B.Sc. examination from the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, in 1537, Mr. Jehangir went to England for studies in civil engineering at Manchester. He will remain in England for some time to receive practical training in civil engineering.

The Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council arranged for a "talk" on Mr. Bhogilal Lal's Dissolution and Nullity of Marriages Bill and Mrs. Munshi's Bill for the prevention of Bigamous Marriages among the Hindus, introduced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, at the Dadar Vanita Samaj on Friday and elected Mrs. Lakshmibai Modak president. Photo shows: Mrs. Lakshmibai Modak in the centre along with others.

Cawnpore Sweepers Postpone Strike

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, July 20.

Under the auspices of the Sweepers' Union a meeting of the sweepers was held in which it was decided to postpone the strike in the light of the resolution of the City Congress Committee. They have also decided to abide by the decision of the Collector.

MRS. VIJAYA PANDIT'S TOUR.

The Hon. Mrs. Vijaya Laksmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, her Parliamentary Secretary Mr. A. G. Kher and Mr V. N. Tiwary Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. Premier will be arriving at Cawnpore on the 25th morning. Mrs. Pandit will be touring the whole district and will address more than a dozen meetings. They will remain in Cawnpore for three days.

POLITICAL LECTURES FOR CONGRESS WORKERS.

Under the auspices of the Congress Seva Dal, some 20 political lectures will be delivered by different Congress leaders. To-day the first lecture was delivered by Pt. Bal Krishna Sharma. He emphasised the need for every Congress and labour worker to know the political situation of his own country and other countries as well.

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TO VICTIMS OF
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"BETTER FARMING SOCIETIES" FOR BOMBAY

Best Means Of Improving Age-Old Agricultural Methods

The average income of the Indian agriculturist is very small and requires to be increased by every possible means. Better farming is one of the principal methods of achieving this end.

Public Support Shouldn't Be Haphazard

The co-operation of the public in such activities should not be haphazard or random, but on organised lines. It is here that the co-operative and rural development movement can be helpful. Co-operative organisations are the most suitable for agriculturists in a Province like Bombay where the system of peasant proprietorship predominates and it is through such organisations for better farming that the public can co-operate most effectively. Taluka development associations were an outcome of this idea.

Now it has been found that better farming societies with an area of operation restricted to a village or a compact group of villages would be in a more favourable position to carry out propaganda regarding improved agricultural methods than taluka development associations.

Better farming societies have worked well in the Punjab. Their principal function is to turn small demonstrations, farms, and/or to see that their members adopt such of the improvements recommended by the Department of Agriculture as are approved by their general meetings. The aim of the society is to demonstrate to its member, the value of good, selected seed, improved implements and modern methods of cultivation and to encourage them to mould agricultural practice accordingly. The raising of share capital and the grant of finance, to a limited extent, for purposes which are calculated to further the objects of the societies are provided for in the by-laws. Better farming societies will also be registered for special purposes, like cattle breeding and fodder storage. Cattle breeding would be recognised as a special purpose in areas where full advantage can be taken of the special facilities for improvement of stock. The development of secondary occupations would also be mainly through better farming societies and except for special reasons or in special areas, societies for the development of secondary occupations only would not be registered.

Best Channel For Results Of Research

The by-laws provide that no person can be a member unless he binds himself to adopt the improvements recommended by the general meeting of the society and in case of failure on his part to do so, make him liable for fine at the discretion of the managing committee subject to a maximum fixed by the general meeting. As the resolutions of the general meeting will have behind them the weight of the opinion of the generality of the members of the society there is hardly any danger of members being compelled to adopt improvements which may not suit the circumstances of the case.

Better farming societies, if organised and worked on sound lines and in sufficient numbers, should serve as channels for conveying the results of research to the fields where the knowledge can fructify to the advantage of the agriculturist.

Mr. Homi R. Kanga has just passed the Licentiate of the Trinity College of Music (violin) London Examination with distinction and placed first in First Class.

7th Anniversary Of Jamiat Shubban

The seventh anniversary of Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen was celebrated on Wednesday the 19th instant. A large number of members attended.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Y. A. Fozan (Jamiat's Founder), G. H. A. Butler, B.A., R. A. Maniar, S. R. Fadra, B.A., I G. Noorani, Yusuf 'Nashad,' H. A. Mitha and M. G. Noorani. All the speakers exhorted the Shubbanites to unite and serve the cause of the community through Jamiat. Some of the speakers expressed the hope of seeing Jamiat's Building constructed in the near future and pleaded for the revival of 'Shubban's Voice' (Jamiat's monthly organ).

Mr. A. R. Saeed who presided on the occasion spoke on the manifold activities of Jamiat and asked the members to draw up some concrete programme.

VICEROY ON CATTLE BREEDING IN INDIA

SIMLA, July 22.

The Viceroy addressing the inaugural meeting of the Committee of the All-India Cattle Show Society this morning visualised the eventual development of the society into a central organisation in India directing and assisting similar efforts in the various Provinces and States, fostering the highest standards in breeding and management and setting the seal of its approval upon the careful, conscientious breeder and including in its scope other animals of importance in India's rural economy, such as sheep, goats, camels and poultry.—A.P.

STERILITY CURE

An Emporium of Divine Gifts and Benedictions.

In the medical world the principle of the survival of the fittest is very well illustrated in the marvellous efficacy of our child begetting Aushadhi.

By the use of our Aushadhi even the old have been fortunate enough to be blessed with children, i.e., vigorous old age is no barrier to the production of heirs.

MANY CASES CURE GUARANTEED.

B. H. Vyas, L.C., P.L.C.S.S.I. P.I. (Bom.), writes:—Your medicines was used for my sister who was suffering from anaemiae, Leucorrhoea and primary state of phthisis and general weakness of the whole body. She has regained her health and also became pregnant since seven months. I tried for her my own medicines and of several other competent medical Doctors, but to no effect. I must say that you deserve great credit for having good command over native drugs. I can confidently say that by using your medicines the desired objects of the patients will surely be attained. Vyas Medical & Surgical Hall.

Mr. J. M. Raval, L.C.E., writes:- Your child begetting aushadhi or sterility cure medicine was given according to your instructions to .....my friend's two wives. And I am glad to inform you that by the marvellous effects of your medicines both have issues. Your medicines is nothing but a divine gift and I strongly recommend it in hopeless cases before hunting for other harmful medicines as I have full confidence that this medicine will have the desired effect.

*For further particulars, please apply to:

VAIDYARAJ KALIDAS I. TRIVEDI,
Bhuleshwar, near Kabutar Khana, Bhagatwadi, 1st Floor, Bombay.

Chinese Leader Thanks Congress

Praise For Indian Medical Unit's Work

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, (By Mail)

Dr. M. R. Cholkar, who had gone to China with the Indian Medical Unit, has returned to Nagpur and was given a hearty reception by his friends and admirers. Mao Tse Tung, Chairman of the Communist Party of China has sent the following message to the Indian National Congress through Dr. Cholkar:

"Your good action in sending the Indian Medical Unit under the leadership of Dr. Atal is appreciated. They are very energetically carrying on their work. They are now undergoing with us the difficulties and hardships in our life and together we are opposing the Japanese Imperialists. The comrades of the 8th Route Army all welcome them. Now that Dr. Cholkar has to return temporarily to India, it gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity to write this letter to show in a very small way our appreciation for all your enthusiasm and friendliness."

C. P. MALGUZARS GET EXCITED OVER TENANCY BILL

The Malguzars of the Central Provinces and Berar have started a great agitation over the new Tenancy (Amendment) Bill sponsored by the Government. The Executvie Committee of the C.P. Malguzars Association has fixed up a tour programme in the province in order to do propaganda to establish branches of the Association all over the province and to gather collective opinion of the Malguzars of the Province over the new Tenancy (Amendment) Bill sponsored by the Government.

The ultimate object of the organisers would be to find out the sense of Malguzars of the Province on the question of going to the Federal Court in case the Provincial Government fails to understand their point of view on the Tenancy Bill.

The provisions regarding the conferring of malik-makbuza rights to tenants and transfer right to occupancy tenants as also the proposal to do away with the process of ejectment of tenants in default of payment of land revenue are reported to be creating great dissatisfaction and apprehension in the minds of the Malguzars. They also fear that lands will pass into the hands of money-lenders at this juncture when the tenants are over-indebted if unrestricted rights of transfer and sale are given to tenants. In the opinion of the Malguzars the Bill is beneficial neither to the tenants nor to the Malguzars but it is of great advantage to the money-lenders.

Wardha Scheme In 6 Schools

The Nagpur Municipal Education Sub-Committee, at its last meeting presided over by its chairman. Mr. P. M. Naidu, Vice-President of the Nagpur Municipal Committee, has decided to impart education under the Wardha Basic System in six municipal schools from August 1, to begin with. The schools chosen are two Hindi, two Marathi and two Urdu Primary Schools. Mr. Naidu is in correspondence with some of the pioneers of the scheme and the inauguration of the Wardha Basic System at Nagpur will be held on August 1

C. P. Debt Relief Bill Gets Viceregal Sanction

The Central Provinces and Berar Relief of Indebtedness Bill, which was passed by the Provincial Legislative Assembly during the last session has received the assent of the Governor-General. The Bill while retaining the successful features of the Debt Conciliation Act such as the scheme for repayment and simple machinery for recovery of the defaulted instalments as arears of land revenue, confers wide powers on the Debt Relief Courts which replace the present Debt Conciliation Boards.

These Courts are given sufficient powers to deal with recalcitrants and to reduce interest and principal in certain cases according to fixed graduated scales.

Careers Department For Raipur College

The Rajkumar College, Raipur has established a Careers Department which undertakes to supply information to its boys' parents and to advise them about the suitability of their sons for different careers. It has collected comprehensive information about careers that are open to youths of to-day.

Hindi As Court Language

The Betul District Council has issued a circular to the Municipalities and District Councils in the Central Provinces and Berar asking them to reiterate the resolution passed by the Betul District Council requesting the Provincial Government to make Hindi as optional Court language throughout the province. Fifteen Municipalities and eight District Councils have approved of the proposal while the District Council, Nagpur has rejected it.

Ramdurgh Disturbance Inquiry

Shankerrao Deo And Gangadharrao Deshpande Give Evidence

(From A Correspondent).
RAMDURG, (By Mail).

In the Ramdurgh Disturbance Inquiry, before Justice J. D. Dayar, Messrs. Shankerrao Deo and Gangadhar Deshpande submitted a written statement and gave oral evidence on behalf of the Durbar.

Mr. K. F. Nariman of Bombay was specially requested to attend on behalf of the people of Ramdurgh and watch the interest of the Praja Sangh.

Mr. Lele of Belgaum appeared for the Durbar.

The Maharashtra and Karnatak leaders in the course of their evidence stated that they were deputed by Deccan State People's Conference to make inquiry into Ramdurgh affairs; immediately after their arrival they wrote to the Diwan and sought an interview as they thought that it would be better to avoid a conflict if an honourable settlement could be arrived at.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo claimed that he was given sole authority by Praja Sangh to settle as he liked; the people had proposed 13 demands as the minimum and passed them at a public meeting, the principal of them being grant of Responsible Government, bringing Land Revenue to the level of that British India, grant of Civil Liberties and fundamental rights, reduction of Palace expanses and Services, Language etc.

As a result of negotiations, Sjt. Shankerrao Deo brought counter-proposals from the Durbar in which all the principal demands including one for Responsible Government were turned down and others were considerably modified. These counter-demands were accepted by President and other members of the Praja Sangh but when they were placed before a large public meeting of people, there was opposition and disturbance.

Since then conflict started between those who pressed for the acceptance of the counter-proposals from Durbar and those who insisted upon the original 13 demands of the people

Agitation Sabotaged

Mr. K. F. Nariman in the course of cross-examination suggested that the people's demand were in accordance with the resolution of the Deccan State People's Conference, which these leaders themselves had accepted, that under Congress resolution also, they were bound to give moral support to peoples' struggles, that by their interference, they had practically sabotaged the legitimate demands of the people and naturally strengthened the position of the Raja Saheb.

Further they were taking up a distinct hostile attitude against the people because they thought their prestige had suffered by people rejecting the terms settled by them. They wanted somehow to force these terms down the unwilling throats of the people and for that purpose, even sought the weight of the influence of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahatma Gandhi.

On one occasion when the Durbar had used lathi charge against the people and had them trampled upon by horses of the Sowars, because they had assembled in the Palace grounds to represent grievances and seek redress, the State People's Conference had passed a resolution unanimously condemning that action of the Durbar and expressed sympathy with the people. Sjt. Shankerrao Deo in cross-examination stated that the allegations were false, that there was no lathi charge or trampling by horses and the statement in the resolution was false.

They refused to give any opinion about the disturbances as they were not there.

Mr. K. F. Nariman returned to Bombay on Sunday and is expected to come back for addressing.

COPPER WORKERS THREATEN STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATSILA, (By Mail).

Following the notice of strike given by the Copper Corporation Workers' Union to the Management, there has been evidence of grim resolve on the part of the men to launch a decisive struggle for redress of their grievances.

A large contingent of volunteers have been enrolled and propaganda meetings are being daily held. On the other side, the Management, it is alleged, have been busily arranging supply of black-legs from Jamshedpur.

MITRA'S RESOLUTIONS.

It is understood, Com. J. N. Mitra, President, Copper Corporation Workers' Union and a member of the T. U. C. Working Committee, has sent the following resolutions to be moved in the forthcoming session of the Working Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. to be held on July 23 at Nagpur:—

Whereas the Management of the Assam Oil Company, Digboy, while agreeing to the principle of arbitration to settle the Digboy strike, have definitely refused to take all the strikers back, and are thereby cleverly manoeuvring to nullify arbitration;

And whereas the workers struggle at Digboy may consequently be prolonged indefinitely, this meeting of the Working Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. urges on the President and Secretaries of the National Congress to appeal to the country to contribute funds in the aid of the strikers; and also Federal Scheme and the State has direct the Assam Ministry to compel the Management to accept "No victimisation" clause as condition precedent to an arbitration for settlement.

That this meeting of the Working Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. views with grave concern the move of Industrialists of Jamshedpur to get through a piece of Legislation as foreshadowed by the Managing Director of Tata Company in his recent address to the Governor of Bihar evidently to gag the Trade Union Movement under the cover of fighting communist activity, and calls upon the popular ministry of Bihar and the Legislature to oppose the move in its entirety

This meeting condemns the attitude of the Management of the Indian Copper Corporation in violating the agreed terms of settlement as arrived at by the Conciliation Board appointed by the Government of Bihar and in carrying on a persistent policy of repression and victimisation. This meeting further calls upon the Government of Bihar to enforce the decision of their Labour Commissioner.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON AUG. 14

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 62 of the Government of India Act, 1935 the Governor of Bombay is hereby pleased to summon the Bombay Legislative Assembly to meet at the Council Hall, Poona, at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 14th August 1939, says the "Bombay Government Gazette" extraordinary.

Disciplinary Action Against Madras Socialists

MADRAS, July 22.

The President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee has issued notices to Mr. P Jeevanandam, Secretary of the Tamilnad Congress Socialist Party, and Mr. Jamadagni a prominent Socialist worker of the North Arcot District, calling upon them to show cause within one week's time why disciplinary action should not be taken against them for their having participated in demonstrations in connection with the Anti-A.I.C.C. Resolutions Day on July 9 last, in contravention of the instructions issued by the President of the Indian National Congress.—United Press.

Prohibition Celebrations In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, July 22.

Celebrations in connection with the Prohibition Day concluded last night with illuminations and Bhajan parties particularly in the labour areas.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel moved round various parts of the city till mid-night.—A.P.

Why not take the tip and get a FREE BOOKLET (60 pages of instructive literature) on practice of BIRTH-CONTROL from:—

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC,
P. O. BOX 414,
Opp. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

Many of the readers who take enthusiastic part in our competitions have expressed the wish that "Figure Words" should be repeated as often as possible as they find these Competitions interesting as well as best suited for old and young of all the communities who wish to take part. To get a prize of over Rs. 100|- is indeed very tempting and many of the readers will surely take a hand in the present competition. It is very simple and at the same time such as to bring within the reach of each the probability of getting a share in the prize. In the last competition thirteen persons got Rs. 115-6 each. What a prize to get for only Annas eight! We hope that you may be one of the successful competitors this time.

Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet, e.g., A-1, H-8, Q-17, Z23. For the convenience and ready guidance of the readers a list of the marks is given below.

The illustrations on this page show well-known objects, a list of which is also given below. For the purpose of this competition you are to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks of each of the letters in the name of the object are to be totalled up. For example illustration "H" is that of a "Hare". The total number of marks for "Hare" is 32. (H-8, A-1, R-18, E-5). The block of figures No. 3 in the series on the opposite page shows the figure "32." You have, therefore, to enter No. 3 against "H" in the coupon.

Similarly you may fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with an entrance fee of Ans. 8|- for each coupon before, 9th August, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

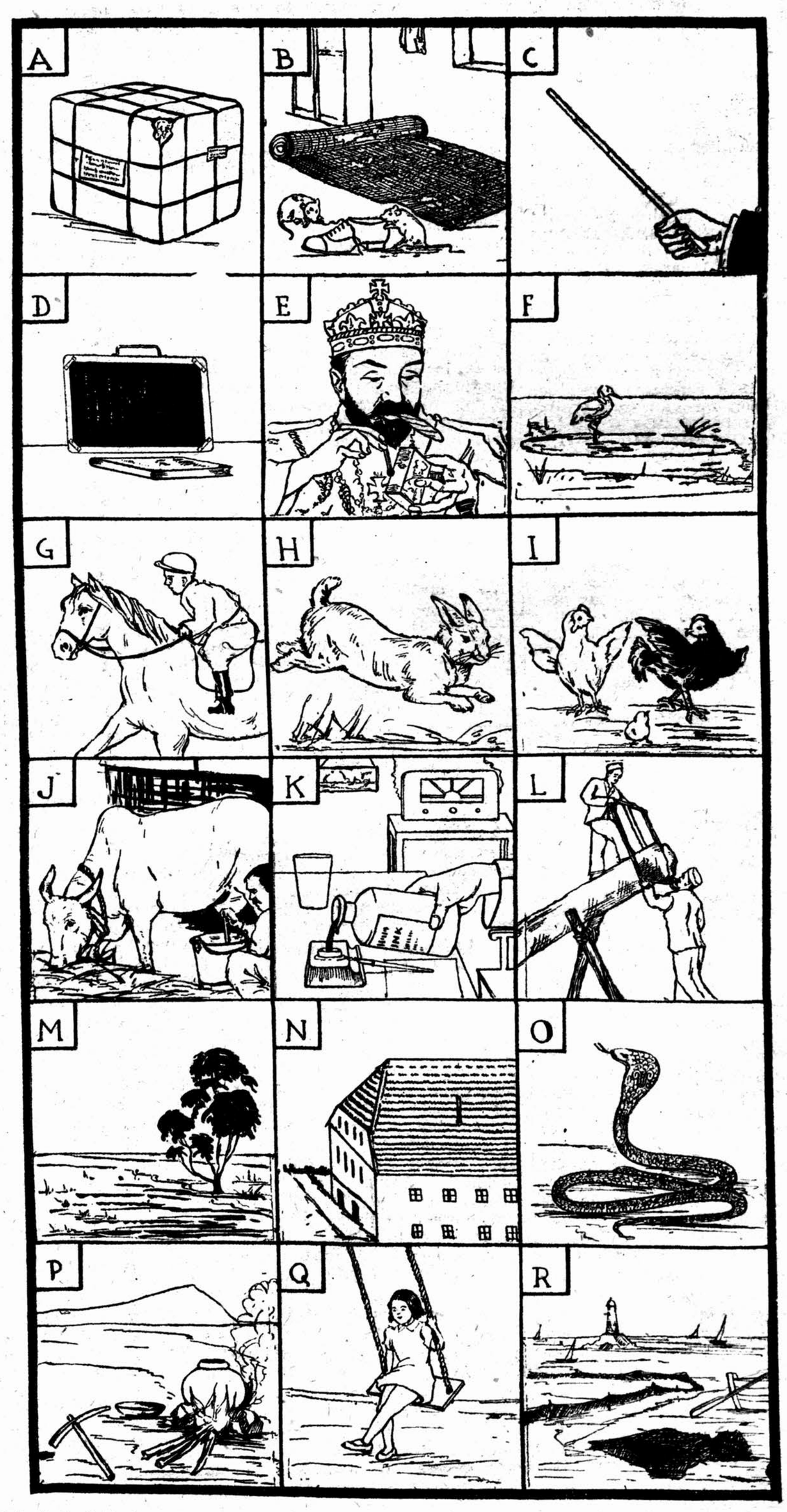
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 9th August, 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-



A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF WORDS

BALE	HORSE	RIDER
BOOK	INK	ROCK
CANE	KING	ROOF
CIGAR	MAT	SAW
COBRA	MATCH	SHOE
COW	MILK	SLATE
FIRE	NETS	SPADE
GIRL	OAR	SWING
GLASS	PAIL	TILES
HARE	POND	TREE
HENS	RADIO	WINGS
HILL	RAT	WOOD

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

1 20	2 23	3 32
4 34	5 38	6 39
7 41	8 43	9 45
10 46	11 47	12 48
13 49	14 54	15 57
16 58	17 65	18 72

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,

The "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd.,

Red House,

Parsee Bazaar Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 186 G P O BOMBAY

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 9th AUGUST, 1939

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

layed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or cerdited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter 'his competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words Competition

23/7/39.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	3
I	
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M	
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O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Around Theatre & Film Land

TO HELP REFUGEE CHILDREN

"Bulldog Drummond" Film At Excelsior This Morning

"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back," starring Ronald Colman and Loretta Young, will be shown to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at the Excelsior Theatre in aid of a most deserving charity.

The proceeds of this performance will be donated to the Lord Baldwin Fund for Refugee Children—all-India Appeal. The All-India Fund is earmarked for the relief of the children only—there are some six thousand children who need rescuing. They can no longer go to school and dare not show themselves in the street except after dark. They are brought up in an atmosphere of fear, inferiority and physical privation which will warp the whole of their lives. The organizers are confident that the response to this appeal will be generous. It is a cause which calls for an all-inclusive effort by the citizens of the world to mobilise all the resources of private generosity. Contributors have come in from all over the world and from India a particularly fine effort is expected.

BOYER AND DUNNE CO-STAR IN "MODERN CINDERELLA"

Charles Boyer has been signed by Universal to co-star with Irene Dunne in "Modern Cinderella," which John M. Stahl last week placed in production under his personal direction.

Boyer was picked from a long list of candidates whom Producer-Director Stahl tested for the role. He and Miss Dunne shared starring honours in "Love Affair," a current box-office sensation.

"Modern Cinderella," based on James M. Cain's latest novel, precedes production at Universal of "First Love," the Deanna Durbin vehicle in which Boyer is also scheduled to appear. Meanwhile Miss Durbin will be starred in "After Schooldays," under direction of Henry Koster, with "First Love" slated to follow.

"CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY" BANNED!

In Strait Settlements And Federated Malay States

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail).

"Confessions of a Nazi Spy", the anti-German film made by Warner Bros., which was passed by the censor in Britain, India and Trinidad, has been banned by the censor for the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and Johore.

There has been a public outcry against the banning of the film here, where there is a negligible German population.

The grounds for the banning are that it is anti-Nazi propaganda.

The banning is being appealed against and the appeal will be considered by the Appeal Board.—Reuter.

They Did Not Smile When Making This Film

DIRECTOR LITVAK DEMANDED SERIOUS ATMOSPHERE FOR "CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY"

Hollywood, Calif. There's a time and place for everything and a mood for every motion picture set, in the opinion of Director Anatole Litvak.

Consequently, one of the most depressing film sets Hollywood ever saw was the "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" stage at Warner Bros.

SINISTER FACTS.

"It was excellent," opined Director Litvak. "It should noto have been otherwise. This picture deals with sinister facts. Its characters are sinister people. I would have linked to surround the production with a sinister atmosphere but that would have been silly. So I strived for a serious atmosphere instead."

Litvak's theory holds that no actor, be he ever so brilliant, can possibly transform his mood from between-the-scenes jubilation to a before-the-camera viciousness in a few seconds.

One visit to the "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" set was enough to convince the most casual visitor that here, at least, Litvak had achieved his desire. Everyone walked on tip-toe and even the changing of "set-ups"—the moving of camera, lights and other technical equipment from one place to another—was accomplished with a minimum of noise and confusion.

THE DIRECTOR SMILED!

Instead of the normal between-scenes flow of player conversation a dead silence invariably gripped the troups as soon as Litvak had ended a scene with his sharp-spoken "cut"!

Instead of the between-scenes pranks with which members of a company customarily amuse themselves when the cameras aren't grinding, there was a deathlike grip of inactivity. A "grip's" dropped hammer was sure to cause several to start in their canvas chairs.

Strangely enough, the only one who smiled was Director Litvak himself. He had managed to sustain a mood.

"FAR FROM SATISFIED"!

Pandit Jawaharlal On Indian Films

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had sent the following message to the Indian Motion Picture Congress:—

As elsewhere in the world the motion picture industry has grown rapidly in India. Although the growth is satisfactory, I am far from satisfied at the quality of the work that has been done. Motion pictures have become an essential part of modern life and they can be used with great advantage for educational purposes. So far greater stress has been laid on a type of film which presumably is supposed to be entertaining, but the standard and quality of which is not high. I hope that the industry will think now in terms of improving these standards and of aiming at producing really high-class films which have educational and social value. Such films should receive the help and co-operation of not only the public but also of the State."

INDIAN 'MYNAS' FOR IRENE DUNNE

"Chatter All Day In Hindustani"

HOLLYWOOD.

Irene Dunne received a present of a pair of Royal Indian talking birds, called mynas. They're blacker than crows and chatter all day in Hindustani, Miss Dunne is on the hunt for a translating dictionary. She wants to know what those two birds are talking about.

Golf is IRENE DUNNE'S one absorbing sport recreation. Whenever she isn't working with CHARLES BOYER in "The Modern Cinderella," she practices on the putting green and driving net installed in the rear of her Holmby Hills home. She has a three-holes-in-one to her credit.

CAMERA IS THE HERO!

A Filmgoer Wants Technical Criticism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a circumstance, healthy for film journalism and helpful to the reading public, that critics are evincing an increasingly keen interest in the technique of picture production, instead of confining themselves as they did till recently to the merits or otherwise of the story and the performances only.

The average picturegoer is doubtless beginning to appreciate the importance of technical qualities. He is aware, for instance, that bad editing may ruin a good story; that a faulty camera—or a faulty man behind a faultless one—may render an inspired performance insipid.

I think that film critics can do much to extend the course of this instruction which, for the most part, is at best a rough generalisation from inadequate observation—and little systematic study—of films.

This thought, long lingering in my mind, came uppermost when I saw the other night a picture in which technical excellence played an unusually great part; which excellence, I feared in my own enthusiasm for that film, may partly at any rate be lost on the audience.

The picture I have referred to is "Durga," the Bombay Talkies' film. Your own review of that film, which I read again before composing this letter, while it goes very near to the subject of technique, shifts on to an artistic and aesthetic appreciation which in itself is just and deserved; and I presume that the journalistic respect for brevity prevented an elaborate reference to the technical aspect of the picture.

As it is you cannot have failed to notice that a hero in "Durga" is the camera. Without a clever use of that contrivance, followed by a competent chemical processing of its yield, it would be impossible to have created that live atmosphere and those living characters which, as you have rightly pointed out, are so remarkable a feature of that film.

Let me refer your readers to a scene which is an undoubted technical triumph. I refer to the night scene showing Durga's hut aflame, with Durga standing in the courtyard, stupefied with horror. As an amateur dabbler in photography, I know that a realistic effect of such a scene cannot be secured by simply burning a hut and photographing it. The glare of the flames would make it impossible to secure any clear expression on the face of any person standing by.

Besides the camera which is a familiar instrument, the chemical laboratory of a studio—of whose existence the public is but dimly aware—plays an important part in the ultimate impression of a picture on the mind of the audience. This is an aspect in which, I contend, competent and well-informed critics like you should educate the public.

I venture to suggest that you give a lead to fellow journalists in the matter of educating the public in the technical aspect of films; and, for that purpose, making it a practice to write a separate critique on the technique of every film that comes in for notice in your popular film page.

—Yours etc.

"A FILM ENTHUSIAST."

INSURED AGAINST SMILES!

"My Sour Face Is My Fortune", Says Ned Sparks

Ned Sparks reveals that his dol. 3,500 set of store teeth, for which he battled the income tax bureau more than two years, have worn out.

The unsmiling comedian declared that the teeth barely outlasted the legal controversy, and that he now must buy new ones.

Sparks revealed this ironic climax to the tax case on the set of "The Star Maker," in which he is working with Bing Crosby at Paramount. And as he contemplated his dental bill, he really had cause for putting on a long face.

Sparks claimed exemption of dol. 3,500 on his 1937 income tax return on the grounds that he had to talk to make a living, and he had to have teeth in order to talk.

Moreover, he had to pay that much for the molars because he developed a lisp when wearing less costly teeth, Sparks contended.

The income tax bureau, after lengthy discussion and much travail, decided against Sparks a little while back, and notified him that he must pay the tax on the dol. 3,500.

Even more recently Sparks applied to Lloyd's of London for a dol. 10,000 insurance policy whereby he would collect if at any time he was caught or photographed while smiling. His "sour" face is his stock in trade, and he has never been known to smile, but now he figures he won't need the policy.

"How," Sparks demands, "could anybody smile in a situation like this?"

SIGRID GURIE, starring in Universal's "Forgotten Women," is thrilled with the prospect of having her mother, MRS. BJORGUL HAUKELID, visit her from be their first meeting in five years.

Forthcoming Indian Films

Lalita Pawar and Bakula in "Netaji Palkar", Marathi film, coming next Saturday to Majestic.

Panna Devi as she appears in Dev Datta Films' "Rukmini", a forthcoming release.

A scene from Sudhama Production's maiden film. "As You Please", with Sabita Devi, Motilal and Mazhar Khan.

CLOSURE OF WODEHOUSE BRIDGE

Mr. Nurie Discusses Question Of Providing By-way

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday had discussions with the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, the City Engineer and the P.W.D. Secretary with regard to the situation arising out of the closure of Wodehouse Bridge to vehicular tragic.

Mr. Nurie discussed with the Municipal Commissioner and the City Engineer the question of providing a by-road for the use of the residents of Cuffe Parade. No decision was, however, reached as to who should bear the cost of construction of the road, or in what proportion it should be borne if it was decided that it should be shared by the Municipality, the Government of Bombay and the Government of India.

The future of Wodehouse Bridge itself will be decided after Mr. Nurie has discussed the question at Simla with the Government of India and the Railway authorities.

Mr. Nurie left [illegible] last night to attend the meeting of Transport.

DROP SHIPPING CONFERENCE FOR THE PRESENT

Indian Chamber's Request To Simla

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have sent the following wire to the Commerce Member, Government of India, Simla to-day:—

"Committee Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay earnestly request you postpone proposed informal Shipping Conference to be held at Simla on the 26th instant specially as Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman, Scindia, the Premier Indian Shipping Company, cannot attend as he is carrying on negotiations in London for solving problems with which the Conference is going to deal and also because representatives of other Indian Shipping Companies are not invited. As important issues affecting vitally the future of Indian shipping are coming up for discussion at this Conference, Committee consider essential that representatives of every Indian shipping company should be present.

"Committee, therefore, do hope that the proposed Conference will be postponed."—United Press.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

LESSONS OF TENNIS TOURS IN EUROPE

(By J. C. MAITRA)

When the Indian team for the Davis Cup was to be selected there were many critics who suggested that a team of youngsters only should be chosen. Some of them went to the length of proposing that Ghaus Mahomed and S. L. R. Sawhney, India's No. 1 and 2, should be omitted from the team. They contended that since India had no chance of winning the Davis Cup, only promising players like M. V. Bobbjee of Madras, Iftikhar Ahmed of Lahore, and D. K. Bose of Calcutta should be sent to gain experience. I had strongly opposed the proposal. My reason for it was that though India had no chance of winning the Davis Cup we should send such a combination which would make a decent show in the International Competition. To send a team of inexperienced boys to be slaughtered at the first opportunity would be suicidal. That would not only make India the laughing stock of the whole world but would serve as a cold douche to the aspirants of International honours in this country.

SELECTION OF TEAM

I had strongly recommended the names of Ghaus Mahomed, Sawhney, Jimmy Mehta, Y. R. Savur and Bobbjee for selection. It would have been a combination of experience and youth. The first three were to be the backbone of our Davis Cup team and others were to gain necessary experience for future expeditions. I had also mentioned that Iftikhar Ahmed and Dilip Bose should be held in the waiting list for next year. In the mean while they should be allowed to gain more experience in this country. The A.I.L.T.A. saw the force of my arguments and selected Ghaus Mahomed, Sawhney, Savur and Iftikhar Ahmed. S. A. Azim of Bhopal was permitted to accompany the team at his own expense. Unfortunately Sawhney cried off at the last moment owing to the war scare. Thereupon the A.I.L.T.A. allowed Bose to make the trip with the financial support of the Bengal L.T.A.

HARDLY WISE

Many people have questioned the wisdom of the A.I.L.T.A. in sending the Bengal player at a late stage of the tour—practically after the Davis Cup engagement had been played and lost. It would certainly have been wiser to send him next year as was originally proposed. No doubt the present trip will do him some good. But one next year would have helped him much more. It would serve no useful purpose in carrying over the spilt milk now. It is, however, necessary to record that such a hasty step should not be taken in future. Really speaking, Bobbjee had a stronger claim on the consideration of the A.I.L.T.A. He was dropped evidently because his provincial association refuesd to foot the bill for him. This is surely not the right method of selecting candidates. But it has been argued that when the choice was between two candidates of more or less equal merit, there was nothing wrong in accepting one or the other.

UNWORTHY CRITICISMS

As for the performance of our team against Belgium in the Davis Cup there was nothing to be ashamed of. India was defeated very narrowly. If Savur had succeeded in defeating Nayert, as was expected of him, India would have progressed a step further than last year. Some people have severely criticised Savur for his failure. I am holding no brief for him. But I think his inexperience of the local conditions lost us the match and the tie. If Sawhney was in his place, India would have won without doubt. It must, however, be said to the credit of Savur that he was mainly responsible for winning the doubles match. No credit seems to have been given to him for his share in it. There are some people who have criticised even Ghaus Mahomed for his failure to defeat Belgium's No. 1. They assert that Ghaus did not show any profit by his last tour.

Football Team of The Kohinoor Indian Sporting Club, Madagascar: (From the top, left to right) Messrs. Ali Syed, Racuto Philip, Haiderali Mahomedali Chinoy, Abdulla Syed, Essoof Husein, Roshanli Mahomedali Chinoy (Captain) Gulamhusein Mahomedali Chinoy, Pole Roosh, Ibrahim Kesariya, Ababakkar Suleman Gulbhoy and Taherali Abdulhusein Mulla.

EXPERIENCE BEGETS CONFIDENCE

These critics seem to forget that it is one thing to play in one's own country and it is quite a different thing to play in another. It is only confidence gained by experience and training abroad that bestow the power to vanquish all. They may point out to the cases of Robert Riggs and Edward Cooke, who entered the final round of the Wimbledon championship this year in their first appearance. They must remember that such cases are very rare. Beside that, the United States of America is the most advanced tennis country in the world today. Anybody who succeeds in rising to the top of it has within himself the strength and confidence of challenging the whole world.

PROOFS BY [illegible]

An Indian ace stands on a different footing altogether. Being the product of a backward country, I mean in the Tennis sense, of course, he cannot boast of or possess that initial advantage. He has necessarily to make his way through the general rut of experience. As far as India is concerned Ghaus Mohamed has proved to the hilt the statement that given sufficient training and experience, an Indian can rise to the highest rung of the ladder. Last year he had the distinction of crossing three rounds at Wimbledon and this season he added to his laurels by entering the quarter-finals and accounting for players of the stamp of Szigetti, Hungary's No. 1., and F. Kaukuljivic, conqueror of "Bunny" Austin, and one of the leading players of Yugoslavia. Chaus is bound to do better if he is sent again next year.

EXAMPLES OF CHINA AND JAPAN

As I have repeatedly stated in these columns, we need to send our promising players to Europe as often as we can. Unless we do that it would be impossible for them to outbid other leading players of the world. The instances of the Japanese and Chinese players give us ample proof and support to this contention. Inviting foreign players to this country and giving our players opportunities of measuring strength with them would not serve this purpose. The chief reason is that the playing conditions in Europe differ so much from ours. Besides our players need to get accustomed to the surroundings of Wimbledon and eleswhere so that they may give of their best without the least diffidence and nervousness.

NOT WORTH THE MONEY

I understand efforts are again being made to bring out some prominent players like G. Von Cramm, F. Puncec and D. Mitic to India next cold weather. It is stated Kho Sin Kie, the leading Chinese player, may also join the team of. Calcutta South Club has been authorised by the A.I.L.T.A. to negotiate in this behalf. If the visit materialises, it will be an interesting one provided Kho makes the trip. The others by themselves are not likely to be great draws. Von Cramm has lost his old form and Puncec is not a very attractive player to watch. Mitic is not such a great player after all to demand a special invitation. There does not seem to be much enthusiasm in the country now to witness foreign players. Only a few months ago, Bombay and some of the other leading centres refused to entertain the American tourists including Don McNeil who recently won the French crown at the expense of Robert Riggs, the Wimbledon champion. To avoid a repetition of it the promoters should think a hundred times.

RANKINGS MUST GO

It is often said that our players do not improve very much on their return from Europe. On the other hand they show distinct signs of deterioration. The reason for it is attributed to a belief on the part of the players that they had already attained their goal. They grow a sort of superiority complex which causes their downfall quickly. It is suggested that the ranking of players has something to do with it. I feel that this is some truth in it. The L.T.A. of England recently came to the conclusion that the ranking system has grown an evil among the players. The top-notchers try to avoid one another lest they should lose their ranks. Consequently they have just abolished the rankings. Since this evil is growing in this country also the A.I.L.T.A. would do well to follow the example of England. It will do a lot of good to our players and at the same time help to improve the standard of our game. In view of the fact that a team will be sent to Europe again next year a prompt action on this part is imperative

WEST INDIES TEAM

Standing: G. E. Gomez, C. B. Clarke, J. B. Stollmeyer, T. I. Johnson, H. P. Bayley, K. H. Weekes, E. A. V. Williams, L. G. Hylton, J. H. Cameron.
Seated: E. A. Martindale, G. Headley, J. M. Kidney (Manager), R. S. Grant (Capt.), L. N. Constantine, I. Barrow, J. E. D. Sealey. Absent through illness, V. H. Stollmeyer.

Ambalal J. Patel was elected fellow of the Royal Photographic Society, to be the third fellow from India. He is at present working for Fox Studios in Hollywood.

Second Test Match

No Play Before Lunch In Second Test

Hutton & Fagg Open England's Innings After Hammond Had Failed With Coin

MANCHESTER, July 22

At Manchester weather conditions were unsettled and the wicket was drying slowly after yesterday's cloudburst causing a delay in the start. There was an inspection of the ground at noon whereafter it was decided that there should be no play before lunch. At 12-30 p.m. it was reported that the outlook for the match was poor, as the skies were overcast. When the gates were opened only a few hundred people went in, having paid at their own risk. There was a further inspection of the ground at 1-30 p.m. The West Indies won the toss and decided to put in England to bat but play was not commenced as at 2 p.m. it started raining heavily.

The following were the rival teams, announced for the match:

ENGLAND:

W. Hammond (captain), E. Paynter, L. Hutton, A. Fagg, D. Compton, J. Hardstaff, D. Wood, D. Wright, W. Bowes, W. Copson and H. Goddard.

WEST INDIES:

R. Grant (captain), J. Stollmeyer, G. Headley, G. Gomez, J. Sealey, J. Cameron, L. Constantine, E. Williams, E. Martindale, L. Hylton and C. Clarke.

Play commenced at 2-15 p.m Hutton and Fagg being sent in, to open England's innings. After 32 minutes, when England had scored eleven for nil play had to be stopped owing to a steady drizzle.

However, play was again resumed after 40 minutes and seven balls were delivered, without any addition to the score, after which further persistent heavy rain prevented play which had to be abandoned for the day. At the close Hutton was 6 not out and Fagg 2 not out. The attendance was officially estimated at 11,000 of whom 6,797 paid at the turnstiles.

ENGLAND:
First Innings.

Hutton, not out	.....	6
Fagg, not out	.....	2
Extras	.....	3
Total (for no loss)	....	11

Athletics

NEW BRITISH RECORD

Miss Forster's Success At White City

LONDON, July 22.

In the White City Women's Amateur Athletic Championships Miss Forster (Civil Service) won the Mile Race establishing a new British record with 5 minutes 15.3 seconds.

Miss Betty Lock (Mitcham Athletic Club) won the 60 metres in 7.6 seconds, equalling the British record.—Reuter.

Tennis

ANOTHER TITLE FOR GHAUS MOHAMMED

LONDON, July 22

Ghaus Mohammed won the Men's Singles title in the Frinton-On-Sea Tournament, beating John Ollig the British International player 3—6, 7—5, 6—0 in the final.

Local Soccer

INDIANS v. EUROPEANS

Football Match In Aid Of Lord Baldwin Fund

The W. I. F. A. have organised a football match between selected teams of Indians and Eurcpeans which will be played on the 30th July on the Cooperage Football Ground. The match promises to be keenly contested. The proceeds of this match will go to the Lord Baldwin Fund for Refugee Children the All-India appeal for which was launched in March this year. Funds raised in India by this Appeal are to be earmarked for the rescue of the unfortunate children rendered destitute and desolate in a country where they are not wanted. The Lord Baldwin Fund will be closing shortly and great efforts are being made to make the contribution from India a really first class one. Donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer. The Lord Baldwin Fund, Western India Committee P. O. Box 987 Bombay.

MEAKIN CUP FOOTBALL

K. O. S. B. Eliminate 28th Field Regt. R. A.

Further progress was made in the Meakin Cup Football Tournament when the K.O.S.B. eliminated the 28th Field Regt. R.A. by two goals to one on the Cooperage ground last evening.

RESULT:

K.O.S.B.	2 goals
28TH FIELD REGT. R.A.	1 goal

Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament

SEVENTEEN TEAMS TO COMPETE

The Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament which is conducted by the Indian Football League at Parel, has attracted seventeen entries. Owing to its classification as a Junior Tournament this year, the clubs playing in the first division of the Harwood League have been debarred from participation in it. Consequently the entries have suffered a little. Still all the leading Junior Clubs playing in the second division of the Harwood League and the Bengal Club Cup League have joined. This is sure to make the Tournament an interesting one. There are also some new teams in it, like the V. J. Technical Institute, St. Francis Goans and Haji Saboo Siddick High School. One or the other of them may prove a dark horse and upset all calculations.

PROBABLE FINALISTS
THE DRAW
FIRST ROUND

Bengal Club Vs. Blue Rangers "B".

SECOND ROUND—TOP HALF

W. I. A. A. Staff Vs. V. J.T. Institute.

Haji Saboo Siddick High School Vs. The Times of India.

(Continued in Col. 2).

(Continued from Col. 4).

St. Xaviers College Vs. St. Francis Goans.

Blue Rangers Vs. G. I. P. Railway.

SECOND ROUND—LOWER HALF

Winners of the first round match vs. Matunga Athletic.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Vs. Burmah Shell.

Y. M. C. A. Vs. Khatau Sports.

Young Boys Vs. H. V. M. sports.

Dr. R. N. DESAI L. M. & S. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST
Wadifalia. SURAT

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel, Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

NATAL INDIANS UNITE

Rival Associations Decide To Join Hands

SIMLA July 20.

The move to bring about unity among Indians in Natal by the amalgamation of the two political organisations—the Natal Indian Congress, and the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association—that have been functioning separately for the last few years, has advanced a step further. Special general meetings of the Committees of both the organisations were lately held.

SALVATION IN UNITY.

After several hours' discussion the following formula was passed by both the meetings with only one dissentient on both sides:—

"Since the year 1933 there has been a serious division of opinion in the Indian community with the result that there exist in Natal two political organisations—the Natal Indian Congress and the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association.

"Both Sir Syed Raza Ali and Sir Rama Rau, the last and the present Agents-General, have immediately on their arrival at Durban, made attempts at securing unity, and recently Sir Sarvapalli Aadhakrishnan, who toured the Union on a cultural mission, appealed to the Indian community to unite.

"The Indian community as a whole recognises that in unity alone lies their salvation in this country, and in view of the unsettled and changing conditions under which Indians live, it is essential that all differences should be settled and a lasting unity achieved in order that one political body should speak and act for the community as a whole.

AMALGAMATION.

"With this object in view it has been resolved by the Committee of the Natal Indian Congress (Durban Headquarters) and of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Durban Headquarters) that both these political organisations should amalgamate as the best and only means of uniting the Indian community and that the choice of a name for the amalgamated body should be left to Mahatma Gandhi. Each of the bodies may submit any name or names with its reasons therefor from which Mahatma Gandhi may choose a name or decide upon any name independently of those submitted and his matured decision shall be taken as final."

AGENT-GENERAL'S MESSAGE.

A special general meeting of both the organisations will be held with a view to having the above formula confirmed. It was decided at the Congress Committee meeting that the members should stand or fall by the formula as adopted.

The Agent-General for India, Sir, B. Rama Rau wired the following message to Mr. A. Christopher, President of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association, which was read at the above meeting. A similar message was also sent to the Congress:—

"I should be delighted if you would convey this message to all participating in to-morrow's meeting. At this grave crisis in the history of the Indian community I earnestly appeal to you and other leaders of the Colonial Born Association to forget the past and lay aside all personal feelings and join in a united effort to combat community. You have worked un- the menace that threatens the future of the entire Indian selfishly for the Indian community in the past and I am looking forward to valuable collaboration in the future with you all in the sacred cause. My thoughts will be with you on Sunday. May selflessness, courage and reason guide you."—United Press.

FROM AUGUST 1

Transvaal Indians To Offer Satyagraha

Prepared To Suffer Rather Than Bear The Badge Of Inferiority

JOHANNESBURG: July 11.

At a mass meeting of Indians in Transvaal, attended by over 60,000, it was resolved to resort to passive resistance as a protest against the Asiatic Act, the campaign to be launched on August 1.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:——

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

"This mass meeting of the Transvaal Indian community, held under the auspices of the Nationalist Group of the Transvaal Indian Congress hereby records its disapproval against the Asiatics (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act, which has been passed by the Union Government in the teeth of opposition of the South African Indian community and the Government and people of India. This Act is wholly unacceptable to the Transvaal Indians in that:—

(a) It violates the letter and spirit of both the Smuts-Gandhi Settlement of 1914 and the Capetown Agreement of 1927, which believed to have put an end to anti-Asiatic legislation in South Africa.

(b) It restricts the elementary rights of residence and curbs their trading activities which are their means of existence and deprives them of their last vestige of self-respect that they possessed in the Transvaal, thus aiming at their ultimate annihilation.

(c) It is a gratuitous insult to the Indian nation whose opposition to the law being passed was disregarded by the Union Government.

The Transvaal Indian community having exhausted all constitutional means to prevent the passing of the aforesaid Act, this meeting, therefore, declares that the only means left to them to combat the Act is passive resistance and to prove to the world that the Transvaal Indian community is prepared to suffer to the uttermost rather than carry with them the badge of inferiority. This meeting reiterates its pledge to resort to passive resistance and declares that it be launched in the Transvaal on the 1st day of August, 1939."

WITHDRAW THE AGENCY

"This mass meeting feels that the continuance of the Agency of the Government of India in South Africa after the passing of the Asiatics (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act, which is a violation of the Capetown Agreement of 1927, is derogatory to the honour and prestige of the Indian nation. This meeting therefore respectfully requests the Government of India to withdraw the Indian Agency in South Africa, and appeals to the people of India to bring pressure upon the Government of India in that respect.

NO CONFIDENCE IN 'CONGRESS'

"This mass meeting of Transvaal Indians declares that it has no confidence in the officials who are at present carrying on in the name of the Transvaal Indian Congress and asks them to cease making any representations in the name of the Indian community, and calls for their immediate resignation. It further expresses its full confidence in Dr. Yusuf Mohamed Dadoo and his colleagues and approves of and supports the principle, policy and programme of the Nationalist Group of the Transvaal Indian Congress."

BALLROOM DANCING CHAMPIONSHIP OF BOMBAY

The first real Ballroom Championship of Bombay is being organised by Pat Sykes and J. A. Andrew, and it has been so arranged that every couple will get a chance and a fair chance too. The competition is divided into two classes, novices, that is, any couple that has never won any prize in any Ballroom Competition before, and an open championship event. The novices are restricted to the two most popular dances, the Quickstep and the Waltz, and with a view to give them every encouragement heats are held every Friday till the middle of next month at the English School of Ballroom Dancing at Dhanraj Mahal, when Pat Sykes and Andrew give special demonstrations before the competitions of the basic steps particularly emphasising technique and deportment, so that novices realise what is required of them. The Open items consist of Quickstep, Waltz, Slow Foxtrot and Tango, the heats of which will be held at Greens on the 16th August along with the semi-finals of the Novices Competition. At last Friday's heats for novices the technique of the competing couples reached a satisfactory standard, and Mrs. J. Maneckji partnered by Dr. Naval Mehta, and Miss Joyce Richardson partnered by Mr. S Abraham, were awarded certificates entitling them to appear in the semi-finals

Considering the ever-increasing interest that is being taken in Bombay in ballroom dancing and the popularity of this pastime amongst various classes, competitions of this type that are so common in other parts, are welcome and will ultimately raise the general level of dancing.

KARACHI STUDENTS' STRIKE

Sequel To Tiff Between Professor And Student Of B.A. Class

KARACHI, July 22.

The students of the local Dayaram Jethmal Sind College went on strike to-day following the expulsion of a B.A. student after a quarrel between the student and a professor.

It appears that Mr. Butani, Professor of Economics, this morning asked the student to leave the class-room for creating disturbance, which the student did. The latter, however, returned after a few minutes to take his books whereupon, it is alleged, the Professor slapped him. The student is also alleged to have knocked the professor down.

Thereafter, the Acting Principal of the College ordered the student's expulsion, an a general strike was declared by the students.

They indulged in rowdyism and smashed window-panes and notice-boards.—United Press.

NOT IN KEEPING WITH TIME

Criticism Of Hyderabad Reforms In The State

HYDERABAD, July 22.

The new constitution may be an improvement on the present one but it is certainly not in keeping with the time-spirit. This seems to be the opinion of the leaders belonging to the moderate school of thought about the constitutional reforms just announced by the Government.

HINDU-MUSLIM ATTITUDE.

Hindus as a whole feel that nothing short of representation on territorial basis would satisfy their legitimate aspirations, while the feeling amongst the extremist section of the Muslims seems to be that the fact that Hyderabad is a "Muslim State", an epithet used for the first time in the firman of the Nizam, had been ignored. While the fact that the Government had in some respects gone ahead of the recommendations of the Reforms Committee is generally admitted, it is felt that this is no justification for the Government in not coming forward with a constitution in keeping with the democratic spirit existing in the country. The Reforms Committee consisted of three Muslims and only two Hindus, though, of course, presided over by a leading Hindu lawyer with the power of casting vote.

MR. VAIDYA'S DISSENTING MINUTE.

Mr. M. R. Kasinathrao Vaidya's dissenting note, opposing the adoption of representation by interests in the legislature on the ground that "it struck at the root of representative Government and denied one the exercise of that precious privilege where every good citizen consents in larger interests of the country to forego every attachment that he may have for any particular class or profession" is taken as reflecting the real feelings of the Hindus.

Coming to details, the absence of elected majority in the Legislature is much regretted, though the inclusion of power to vote on the budget, despite the Iyengar Committee's suggestion only for discussion of the same, is generally welcomed. As regards the cancellation of rules regardiug public meetings and the substitution instead of another regulation enjoining on the convenors of meetings the duty of intimating the local officials previously, the general feeling is that it is not a great improvement on the present regulation, inasmuch as the amended rule will not in any way put a stop to the inconsiderate orders of the unsympathetic local officers.

MUCH WOULD DEPEND ON PERSONNEL.

As regards reforms in connection with religious freedom, leaders are reticent owing to the general feeling that much would depend on the personnel of the religious committee.

Taking the scheme as a whole the consensus of public opinion seems to be that Hyderabad at last has been granted reforms which, had it been given twenty years ago, would have been in accordance with the times.

NAGANA MASJID CASE ACCUSED

All Committed To Sessions

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR: July 22.

The sensational Nagana Masjid Riot Case decision has been delivered to-day by Mr. Unwalla, Magistrate. 57 persons have been committed to the Sessions under the local Criminal Procedure Code Sections 105, 109, 110, 111, 126, 148 and Sec. 149. No person has been granted bail in the Sessions Court.

GUJERAT TOUR IMPRESSIONS

Subhas Bose On His Reception

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued the following statement about his impression of Gujarat tour:—

Before I came to Bombay last month I was told by several friends that despite the support that the "Forward Bloc" was getting in other provinces, Bombay would prove to be impregnable. By now everybody knows how the Bombay public have responded to the call of the "Forward Bloc". When we succeeded in winning over the masses of Bombay, we were told next that Bombay was after all a cosmopolitan city, but that Gujerat would be impenetrable. But our experience has afforded quite a different story.

Ahmedabad gave me one of the surprises of my life; for the capital of Gujerat offered a right royal reception, as spontaneous as it was enthusiastic. I do not think that any other city in India has received us more warmly than Ahmedabad. During the last few days I have been to all the districts of Gujerat and everywhere I have found tremendous enthusiasm. The large crowds that came out to greet us and to hear us were beyond our expectation. Our tour ended at Nadiad, where the enthusiasm of the public reached its climax.

It is all the more remarkable that such mammoth gatherings and enthusiastic receptions were organised in the teeth of opposition on the part of the Congress Committees as well as of orthodox Congressmen in Gujerat. As a matter of fact, a malicious underhand propaganda was carried on against me in some places as well as house-to-house propaganda with a view to preventing or obstructing the functions that were being organised for us.

Some papers also tried to make political capital out of my statement on Prohibition. Nevertheless, the public rose above all such mean efforts of interested parties and responded with unprecedented warmth and cordiality. One could not expect a better response from any otner province, leave alone Gujerat.

In these circumstances, nobody should feel surprised if Gujerat also becomes one of the strongholds of the "Forward Bloc". This would be quite natural in view of the fact that Gujerat is one of the most politically advanced provinces of India to-day.

HYDERABAD REFORMS UNSATISFACTORY

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD: July 21.

"The Hyderabad State Depressed Classes Association shall not rest quiet until all their legitimate grievances as embodied in the memorandum submitted to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. are satisfied." Thus observed Mr. B. S. Venkat Rao, President. Depressed Classes Association in the course of a statement over the constitutional reforms announced by the Nizam's Government.

He says the reforms as a whole are unsatisfactory and reactionary. Proceeding Mr. Rao says: "The system of representation on the interests basis in a State like Hyderabad is in my opinion not the right way to usher in a democratic form of government.

Representation granted to the Depressed Classes in the Legislature, considering their population and stake in the country is far too meagre. The Depressed Classes form the second major community in the State and we always impressed upon Government the utter futility of ourselves being included in any community.

LEFT CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE

M. N. Roy's Inability To See Eye To Eye

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The developments which followed the observance of the All-India Protest Day against the A. I. C. C. resolutions on July 9 last came up for discussion at a meeting of the members of the Left Consolidation Committee, who are now at Bombay, with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose immediately after his arrival at Bombay this morning. Among those present were Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. V. B. Karnik and others. Mr. M N. Roy was also present.

Mr. Roy, who did not see eye to eye with the Consolidation Committee in the matter of observance of the Protest Day decided that the Royist Party should secede from the Consolidation Committee. This will, however, not mean complete non-co-operation with the Committee. They will occasionally be consulted and whenever there is a common programme they will support the Consolidation Committee.

At to-day's meeting it was finally decided to hold July 30 next as the All India Bengal Political Prisoners' Day.

The "United Press" understands that the Committee decided that telegrams should be sent to the Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, by the members of the Consolidation Committee in their individual capacity requesting the Rastrapati to take up the cause of the Bengal hunger striking prisoners and secure their release.

Mr. Bose is leaving to-day for Calcutta.—United Press.

BOSE CONCLUDES GUJARAT TOUR

Reception At Nadiad Reply To Welcome Address

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, July 21.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose completed a hurricane tour of Gujarat to-night after visiting Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira Districts in the course of a week. Remarkable scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed in the last stages of the tour which was undertaken by Mr. Bose in Kaira District Small towns like Umreth, Dakor, Borsad and Nadiad gave rousing receptions to him to-day. Processions and public meetings had been arranged at every place and Mr. Bose was continuously on the move since morning. A procession was taken out in the night at Nadiad, the last halting place. The route of the procession was lit with electric lights and decorated with beautiful arches.

Citizens of Nadiad welcomed Mr. Bose at a distance of two miles from the town in pitch darkness. Over 7,000 citizens attended a public meeting addressed by Mr. Bose in the Santram temple compound.

Mr. Kalidas Kalyanbhai Patel welcomed him on behalf of the citizens.

In the course of his reply to the welcome Mr. Bose said: "I have one prayer to make to our old revered leaders and it is that if they do not feel confident enough to lead the country let them make way for others, who want to march forward and are prepared to do so.

I am prepared to undergo any hardship in the name of the country.

Referring to the threat of disciplinary action against him Mr. Bose said, "What does it matter if I am expelled? I am determined to continue to serve the cause of the Congress whether I am in it or outside it. Does not Mahatma Gandhi serve the Congress cause without being even a primary member?

All-India Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 22.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	—	—	—	—	—
Amraoti	86	74	T	7.7	—5.4
Akola	89	75	—	10.8	—1.7
Ajmer	95	77	—	2.4	—4.8
Ahmedabad	96	79	—	6.0	—6.7
Ahmednagar	83	72	—	6.7	—0.8
Ambala	—	—	—	—	—
Allahabad	90	81	—	11.0	—1.8
Benares	87	78	0.4	11.6	—1.2
Bareilly	83	79	T	14.2	—0.4
BOMBAY	85	78	0.3	36.5	—1.4
Bangalore	80	66	—	5.7	—0.1
Bhopal	85	74	—	30.5	—
Baroda	91	79	—	9.2	—
Belgaum	76	68	0.1	34.5	+14.8
Belgaum	76	68	0.1	34.5	+14.8
Bahawalpore	104	81	—	1.3	—0.5
Bijapur	85	72	—	7.0	+2.1
Bellary	87	77	—	2.1	—1.0
Bhavnagar	96	80	—	8.5	+0.1
Chittagong	87	77	0.6	33.3	—2.4
Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—
Cuttack	—	—	—	—	—
Cawnpore	89	81	—	10.5	—0.3
Calicut	86	75	1.0	61.4	+5.7
Colombo	84	78	—	12.9	+1.1
Cheerapunji	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada	85	77	T	7.7	—1.4
Cochin	84	79	T	59.3	+14.2
Dehra Dun	82	71	0.1	29.2	+3.0
Delhi	94	83	—	6.6	—2.3
Dehra I. Khan	101	84	—	0.3	—1.7
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	91	78	—	1.9	—6.4
Dalhousie	—	—	0.6	24.3	+3.4
Fort Sandeman	104	79	—	2.9	+0.8
Gorakhpur	89	78	0.1	20.5	+4.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	85	74	—	6.9	—2.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	99	78	—	—	—3.4
Indore	86	73	—	12.9	—
Jhansi	88	78	—	13.9	+1.4
Jubbulpore	83	75	—	23.8	+4.2
Jacobabad	111	82	—	—	—0.9
Jaipur	—	—	—	—	
Karwar	—	—	—	—	
Karachi	84	78	—	—	—2.7
Kodaikanal	62	52	T	4.2	—3.5
Khandwa	89	76	—	10.2	—1.3
Lucknow	88	78	0.1	8.4	—4.1
Ludhiana	95	83	—	4.9	—3.5
Lahore	101	85	—	4.7	—0.8
Lyallpur	—	—	—	—	—
Multan	102	83	—	2.6	+0.6
Mysore	81	67	—	2.5	—2.3
Madras	99	82	—	2.2	—2.3
Marmagoa	83	75	0.5	49.8	—
Malegaon	88	75	—	9.6	+1.8
Mussoorie	69	60	0.4	23.9	+1.7
Mahableshwar	65	62	1.7	117.2	+4.0
Murree	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Abu	74	64	—	3.8	—15.8
Masulipatam	89	79	—	7.7	—1.5
Mandalay	92	77	—	3.8	—4.3
Mangalore	85	73	0.8	68.2	+2.5
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—
Mercara	69	63	0.3	46.0	—9.5
Nagpur	86	74	T	18.5	—0.6
Ootacamund	57	52	0.1	12.8	—
Patna	90	77	2.6	17.5	+1.1
Peshawar	105	85	—	0.6	—0.6
Poona	81	72	0.1	9.7	—0.1
Pachmarhi	73	67	T	42.4	+16.5
Port Blair	83	78	0.1	33.2	+0.7
Quetta	94	59	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	78	73	0.4	16.1	—4.2
Rawalpindi	99	78	—	5.8	—1.5
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	84	75	7.5	80.6	+26.3
Rajkot	95	79	—	2.7	—9.2
Sialkot	95	—	—	8.0	+0.1
Srinagar	89	69	—	1.2	—2.1
Sholapur	89	73	T	7.0	—0.9
Shillong	75	65	0.3	35.2	+7.8
Simla	63	58	0.4	17.8	—0.5
Surat	87	80	—	11.9	—8.4
Salem	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly	97	79	—	3.8	+1.3
Trivandrum	83	77	0.1	19.1	+0.2
Vizagaptatam	87	75	0.1	6.4	—1.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

LITTLE RAIN IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The promise of rainfall held out by the cloudy skies yesterday proved somewhat illusory and the city experienced very little rain to-day. The highest recorded was at Byculla which received 55 cents Colaba and the Fort area came next with 28 and 22 cents and Matunga had but a single passing shower amounting to 06 cents.

The total rainfall received at Colaba is 36.49 cents, and is 1.37 cents. below normal. The maximum temperature dropped to 84.5 degrees which is a degree below normal. The minimum temperature, however has remained constant at 77.6 degrees.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 22

Yesterday's depression over the Bay of Bengal moved in a north-north-westerly direction and centred this morning near Calcutta. The monsoon has been vigorous in Orissa strong in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, active in Bengal, East Central Provinces and Konkan. Rainfall has also been nearly general in the Punjab Hills. local in the United Provinces, Kashmir, North Hyderabad, Mysore, North Madras Coast and Malabar. while a few falls occurred in Assam, Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad.

The chief amount of rainfall:—Ratnagiri seven inches; Sambalpur five. Burdwan, Cuttack four; Sandheads Patna Jagdalpur three; Chandbali, Daltonganj, Muktesar, and Gulmarg two; Cherrapunji, Gopalpur, Gaya and Mahabaleshwar one and half inches; Coxs bazar, Saugor Islands, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Khandala and Calicut one inch; Mangalore threequarters of an inch; Benares, Pendra, Raipur, Kanker, Dalhousie, Murree and Hanamkonda half; Simla, Bombay, Calingapatam and Mercara quarter of an inch.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 22-7-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs., —.024.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m., 82.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m., 77.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs., 84.5 degrees 0.5 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs., 77.6 degrees 1.5 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m., 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m., W-S-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m., 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours, 180 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 36 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours, 0.28 inches

Total rainfall during the month, 31.32 inches.

Total rainfall during the year, 36.50 inches.

Weather remarks, Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED, 22-7-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian S. T.) and temperature 82.7 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.84 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.64 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BAH!..!!
MONTH IN AND MONTH OUT I FEEL WRETCHEDLY UNFIT—
—BUT WHY SHOULD YOU? THE EASIEST AND MOST CONCLUSIVE WAY TO ALL WOMEN'S HEALTH AND ENJOYMENT OF LIFE LIES IN THE "STERILINE" WAY— TRY IT !!

Yes! Steriline is the latest addition to the modern lady's handbag. STERILINE is a SURETY against missed periods. STERILINE regulates menses in nature's own way.

Get your bottle from:

ELLIS & MARTYN

Opp. G. P. O., Kothari Mansion, Fort, BOMBAY.

P. S.—STERILINE should not be taken during pregnancy otherwise abortion will occur.

The Foreign Scene

Activated Megaphone of the city—Chamberlaineries—Table 'a' deux' at Tientsin—Diplomatic Chessboard—Nazi Policy and Pressure—Gayda Grinds His Organ—'Protector of Islam' in Arabia.

(By: 'VIGILANTE')

Reuter's report of the progress of the Arita-Craigie conversations (if the term were to be preferred to 'negotiations'), does not appear to be particularly illuminating.

VOICE OF THE CITY.

The exact degree of firmness shown by the Chamberlain Government and the British attitude generally towards *l'affaire Tientsin* are however, clearly discernible in the British Prime Minister's recent statement in the Commons. Chamberlain's rather too emphatic and positive solicitude for the motives of Tokio, apart from the need of maintaining a dignified and statesmanlike tone in making such a statement. is modelled closely on the one he has never tired of expressing for such highly estimable gentleman as Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini in the days of the Munich Pact.

The major charm of the British Premier's rather unique personality is his touching and undoubtedly well-simulated solicitude for the susceptibilities of the fascisti and good intentions which are always taken for granted till they are actually proved to have been non-existent and projected by the ridiculous and in certain instances. infantile wish fulfilment of this greatest living British statesman and virtual Fuehrer of the British Empire.

But in addition to the Chamberlainean. Parliamentary politeness wasted as a rule, on men who have proved themselves incapable of appreciating it, the British intentions and the British policy based on them are quite clear. They are City intentions and City policy essentially which are summed up in a single phrase in French which means "The less of honour the greater the dividends."

TABLE FOR TWO.

The Chamberlain Government, it need hardly be pointed out has no face to lose or worth losing nor is it much perturbed over the questionable and rather low taste of Japanese soldiery and their strange ideas of face-losing and face-restoring. It takes too, and quite rightly, a long-range view and is prepared, as always, to bargain if it were possible at the conference table which at Tientsin is a deux.

The British Citymen like their American cousins are prepared to concede Japanese demands always 'within reason' as between one decent businessman to another. If the price, in other words of Japanese friendship or alternatively, Japanese neutrality were not too high or too impossible it would be readily paid. And it is hardly a secret that Mr. Strang whose powers of attorney are strictly limited and whose instructions are as definite is held up. despite French impatience and irritation if not despair indefinitely in Moscow for this reason. Tientsin will decide the fate of the Moscow talks.

POINTERS OF POLICY.

The diplomatic position of Great Britain in the Anglo-Japanese conflict is at the same time considerably strengthened by the attitude of the U. S. A. which has been prompt in ordering her naval forces in the pacific for defensive purposes. And this move has not failed to create a welcome impression on the Japanese navy which would in any case prefer to fight in the traditional way of one enemy at one time.

The reports of arms supplies of German make entering China via Singapore are in the light of the existing relations between Japan and the III Reich, quite credible. The Nazi armaments business cannot boast much of an ideological conscience and Berlin need have few illusions about the actual value of Japanese collaboration or indeed of the possibility of securing it on any really useful scale. Or it may also mean one of two things—(1) appreciation of the value of China's goodwill and future markets or (2) direct and effective pressure on Japan that is likely to dissipate Japanese doubts and hesitations and throw her body and soul into the Axis military system.

DELPHIC GAYDA.

When Virginio Gayda makes such a mystery of the concrete achievements of Ciano's mission to Spain and says that 'there is no need to let encirclers know in advance of the proposals and agreements of the associated nations', we can easily draw our own conclusions.

Whether or not Gayda cares to admit it, the 'encirclers' not only know what is going on in Franquist Spain where the Axis pressure is being exerted with the greatest intensity, but, what is much more important, they have acted with maximum speed in outmanoeuvring the Axis Powers by neutralizing Italian pressure in the Balkans and checkmating, in a powerful measure, the potential dangers of Italian aggression in the Eastern Mediterranean with the establishment of the Anglo-Turko-French collaboration in diplomatic and military action.

NAZIS IN SPAIN.

The influence in Spain that is predominant is that of Germany, not Italy much as the Gaydas may use the suspect 'we' as meaning the Totalitarian Powers. Even if Italy had left behind the war-material lent to Franco, the majority of the Italian volunteers have left the country and the men who remain behind are mostly the technicians who, by all well-authenticated reports, are Germans.

The trade returns published in recent months clearly go to prove that German business is making a much greater headway in Spain, apart from the acknowledged superiority of German industrial technique and enterprize. Franco's Spain appears to like the German business men much better than she could ever like, gratitude apart and it is not the greatest virtue in the Fascist code of honour or system of ethics—the Italians.

DON JUAN II.

The Duce has to deal now with the Spain of Don Juan (not the professional amourist but the hard-boiled businessman) of Juan March and Company which has recently established an office in London.

In any case, amongst the rival Axis Powers, Germany is decidedly better favoured in fascist Spain whom it pays better, moreover, as an economic necessity to maintain and re-establish economic relations with Great Britain. The Anglo-French diplomacy recognizes this fact too well to be apprehensive of the eventual neutrality if not alliance of fascist Spain in the event of European hostilities starting in near future.

'PROTECTOR OF ISLAM.'

A certain significance attaches itself to the fact that that animated megaphone of the Duce, Virginio Gayda, merely put in a 'juridical' protest about the French cessation of the Sanjak of Alexandretta instead of relaying the normal thunder of the much-advertised and widely-canvassed 'Protector of Islam.'

There is also, to judge from the comment published in the Egyptian press, very little of the *mystique* either of diplomacy or propaganda about the visits in Egypt respectively of the Nazi propaganda Minister Goebbels and Marshall Balbo, Italian Governor-General of Balbo. Whatever results these visits may have achieved for the Axis partners in strengthening the links with the Italo-German colonists and fascist organizations in Cairo and other places in the region, the public or semi-public utterances of the Axis evangelists and apostles would appear to have received a poor response from the public or press in Egypt.

Balbo harangued his Italians using the classic phrases about the unity, the grandeur and the mission of the home-country and duly modulated his tone in making his speech at the dinner which was attended by the diplomatic corps.

ECHOES IN CAIRO.

Whatever degree of success may have marked the efforts of the Italian propaganda in the Arab countries in recent years, the rape of Albania has undermined the confidence of the entire world in the professed interest in or sympathy for Arab aspirations. Whether the feeling of hostility provoked by the brutal annexation of Albania or the horrible memories of 'pacification' of Lybia during the years of Italian colonization in the desert is openly expressed or not, the attitude of the Eastern Mediterranean and other Arab States and peoples is definite.

Egypt may well feel menaced, especially as Great Britain, through the demands of her own policy, has enfeebled and prevented any effective organization of military defence against the possibility of attack, and through this weakness even value Italian friendship. Libya has been and always remains a potential danger spot and it exerts a powerful influence on the Egyptian vis-a-vis Italy. The elements of Arab nationalism, too, may offer themselves as useful allies against Anglo-French policy in Arabia.

ARAB DISILLUSION.

But the fact emerges of the disillusionment generally of the entire Arab world about the 'Protector of Islam' and the minor protectors that are sprouting by the Axis roadside. A fairly accurate idea could be given by the methods employed by the Axis propaganda to woo Islamic sympathy and support from the statement recently published by the Egyptian paper "Ahissalagh":

> Mr. Goebbels, Minister of propaganda of the Reich, had announced that 25,000 Germans would embrace the religion of Islam. In all parts of the world, the Mussulmans would be happy to get such a large number of anti-semites to accept their religion.

But the paper has expressed profound distrust of this announcement coming as it does 'through the mouth of the Nazi Propaganda Minister' and recalled that Napoleon, Philby and Lawrence have all in their time professed similar enthusiasm for the Islamic religion 'as the shortest way at all times towards the aims of their imperialism.' Poor Duce, he has the misfortune of grinding the organ of his spiritual predecessors after all.

Mr. Yashraj Govindbhai Nanji Patel, B. Sc. (London), returned to Bombay by s. s. "Carthage" on Thursday.

700 Kisans For Lahore Satyagraha

SHEIKHUPURA, July 21.

The District Kisan Committee, Sheikhupura, has enrolled about 700 kisans for Satyagraha at Lahore.

Instead of sending a jatha of 500 at a time as originally planned, it has now been decided to send jathas in batches of 10 to 25 twice a week from this district.—United Press.

Bombay Hindi Vidyapith

Mr. Jainendra Kumar will deliver the Convocation Address of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapeth at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall. Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to-day. the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) The public is cordially invited to attend.

JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR DISPUTE SETTLED

Terms Of Reference Agreed Upon By Both Parties

RANCHI, July 22.

An understanding has been reached in the longstanding dispute between Labour and the Management of Tata's Iron and Steel works at Jamshedpur, and the terms of reference, for the proposed arbitration of the dispute by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in May last, have, it is understood, now been agreed upon.

It will be recalled that the terms of reference were drawn up after the Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee had visited Jamshedpur to enquire into the labour conditions there and recorded evidence of representatives of Labour and Management in connection with the prevailing labour dispute. Differences, however, arose between the parties subsequently, with regard to the terms of reference.

A settlement has now been reached as a result of discussions for the last two days between Sir A. R. Dalal and Mr. J. J. Ghandy representing the Management of Tatas and Mr. S. K. Sinha, Premier, Mr. A. N. Sinha, Finance Minister, Mr. K. B. Sahay, Parliamentary Secretary, Dr. Rajendra Prasad (Congress President) Chairman of the Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee, and Mr. Abdul Bari, President of the Jamshedpur Labour Union.

Both the parties are reported to have agreed to the terms of reference which will be placed again for arbitration by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to whom the terms are being communicated.—A. P.

Hunger-Strikers' Condition Serious

Week-End Cricket

Surti Just Misses Century

Mehta's 58 And 4 For 13 Brings Parsis Victory

B. B. & C. I. Ry. AUDIT CLUB DEFEAT HINDU GYMKHANA BY 5 WICKETS

Excellent weather conditions prevailed for Saturday's week-end cricket matches.

The B. B. & C. I. Ry. Audit Club scored a creditable 5 wickets victory over the Hindu Gymkhana. The Hindus batted first and were soon in difficulties against J. Havewalla and D. Vevaina. With the exception of Kothare (54 not out) and Raje (30) none of the Gymkhana batsmen could stand before the Railway Club's accurate bowlers and the whole side was skittled out for 115. J. Havewalla was in devastating form with the ball returning a fine analysis of 5 for 33. The Railway team knocked off the required number of runs for the loss of only five men. Karanjia kept wicket brilliantly for the winners, catching three men and not conceding a single bye!

SURTI'S FINE KNOCK

Thanks to a fine knock of 91 by M. Surti, the Islam Gymkhana had much the better of their drawn match against the G.I.P. Rly. Sports Club. Surti batted magnificently and was distinctly unlucky to miss his century. His score included 14 fours and a six. Helped by a good first wicket stand by K. Mehta (58) and P. Khambatta (41) and some really clever bowling by the first mentioned player the Parsi Gymkhana scored a decisive victory over the Borah cricketers by 98 runs.

Mehta had a great match scoring a sound 58 which included 4 hits to the boundary and capturing 4 Borah wickets for 13 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. B. B. & C. I. RY. AUDIT CLUB

HINDU GYMKHANA "A"

Bhandarkar, c Karanjia, b Vevaina	8
S. Gandhi, c Karanjia, b Vevaina	0
M. Gurtu, b Havewalla	3
V. Merchant, c Karanjia, b Vevaina	2
Joberputra, c Rana, b Havewalla	2
Palvanker, b Havewalla	11
P. Raje, b Havewalla	30
L. Kenny, c Karanjia, b Havewalla	0
W. Kothare, not out	54
Gavanker, c Vevaina, b Rana	2
M. Pai, b Rana	0
Extras	0
Total	**112**

B.B. & C.I. RY. AUDIT CLUB.

J. Mulla, c Jobenputra, b Kothare	8
S. Borah, c Merchant, b Palvanker	29
C. Rana, b Merchant	0
N. Ambre, b Jobenputra	27
J. Havewalla retired hurt	21
V. Alexander, not out	22
D. Vevaina, not out	3
Extras	5
Total (for 5 wkts.)	**115**

A. Almeida, T. Gilder, P. Alavia and Karanjia did not bat.

RESULT:

B.B. & C.I. Ry. Audit Club won by 5 wickets.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. G. I. P. RLY. SPORTS CLUB

ISLAM GYMKHANA

A. Hakim, l.b.w. Kore	7
A. Mansuri, b Munde	24
Z. Dossa, c Alavia, b Munde	3
S. Mahmud, c Vaidya, b Munde	4
H. Merchant, c Vaidya, b Munde	3
M. Surti, b Munde	91
S. Anver, not out	32
Extras	6
Total (for 6 wkts. dec.)	**170**

A. Gazali, S. Dossa, E. Maka and A. Natikar did not bat.

G.I.P. RY. SPORTS CLUB.

Usman Ghani, b Anver	1
N. Khari, b Anver	8
J. Alavia, not out	33
B. Kore, c Maka, b Anver	5
A. Munde, c Maka, b Z. Dossa	4
H. Dandiker, b Hakim	15
P. Kheidikar, not out	17
Extras	11
Total (for 5 wkts.)	**93**

D. Vaidya, J. Havewalla, A Karnik and D. Hatalker did not bat.

RESULT:

Match Drawn.

PARSI GYMKHANA vs. BORAH CRICKETERS

PARSI GYMKHANA

K. Mehta, b N. Kajiji	58
P. Khambatta l.b.w. Heptulla	41
J. Lawyer, run out	19
M. Khan, not out	19
J. Lakdawalla, c and b N. Kajiji	3
D. Kapadia, b Reshamwalla	0
A. Wadia, c Heptulla, b N. Kajiji	5
F. Nariman, b N. Kajiji	10
R. Jamshedji, b Heptulla	1
P. Dhondi, not out	6
Extras	1
Total (for 8 wkts. dec.)	**163**

J. Kumanna did not bat.

BORAH CRICKETERS

M. Vasi, c Lawyer, b Mehta	21
H. Hajiji, c Khambatta, b Nariman	2
H. Patharia, c and b Dhondi	2
S. Heptulla l.b.w. Mehta	17
H. Nakhoda, b Mehta	7
H. Reshamwalla, b Mehta	0
A. Sutarwalla, b Jamshedji	4
Z. Reshamwalla l.b.w. Dhondi	1
Jesdenwalla, b Dhondi	2
N. Kajiji, not out	3
H. Bhatri, c Khan, b Jamshedji	0
Extras	6
Total	**65**

RESULT:

Parsi Gymkhana won by 98 runs.

'LARGEST CATTLE POPULATION IN INDIA'

SIMLA: July 22.

"India possesses the largest cattle population in the world," stated Sir Jagdish Prasad, Member of Education, Health and Lands, welcoming H. E. the Viceroy at the inaugural meeting of the All-India Cattle Show Society, which came into being as a result of contribution by the Central Government and on the initiative of Lord Linlithgow.

The Ministers of Agriculture from Madras, Assam, the Punjab, Central Provinces and the N.-W. F. Province were present, when the Viceroy addressed the meeting this morning.

His Excellency foreshadowed the inclusion of sheep, goats, camels and poultry among the activities of the Society, because they were "important in India's rural economy."

The Viceroy concluded: "It is my constant conviction that those who are privileged to minister to the true interests of the cultivator have it in their power to strengthen the very life centres of this great country."—United Press.

SARDAR VISITS KALOL

Exhorts People To Strengthen Praja Mandal

AHMEDABAD, July 22.

A rousing reception was accorded to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel when he visited Kalol. (Baroda State) to-day. Thousands of people from surrounding villages thronged at the station platform and lined the route, through which the Sardar walked to the place, where he was staying. Although a procession was banned, Sardar Patel was accompanied by hundreds of people 'en route,' and garlanded by a number of Mahajans and other local institutions.

The Sardar started a crowded programme by administering oaths to representatives of the new Prant Panchayats (District Boards) which the Baroda State had elected on the Praja Mandal ticket.

Explaining the significance of the pledge, Sardar Patel said that they should strive for Responsible Government under the aegis of the Maharaja of Gaekwar.

STRENGTHEN PRAJA MANDAL.

Later, Sardar Patel addressed a huge public meeting in the compound of the Kalol Mill. He exhorted the people to strengthen the Praja Mandal which was striving for responsible Government.

Sardar Patel also presided over a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Praja Mandal, at which two resolutions were passed. One disapproved of the new reforms scheme sought to be imposed on the people and appealed to the State to revise it in the light of the suggestions made by the Executive Committee of the Praja Mandal. The other resolution protested against the recent notification of a state abandoning the enquiry into the disturbances in Baroda in January last, at the time of Sardar Patel's visit to that place.

It is stated that this Committee which consisted of two officers of the State finished recording evidence. The Praja Mandal led evidence for nearly two months, and a number of officials were examined on behalf of the State. This evidence was to be placed before a Judicial Committee, appointed in April last, under the presidentship of Justice Sir Madagaonkar, with two other Judges.

Sardar Patel is leaving for Nadiad to-morrow.—A. P.

BR. PLAN FOR DOCTORS IN WAR

LONDON, July 21.

Government plans for utilising the services of doctors to the best advantage in war are announced by the Ministry of Health. A national hospital service for treatment of casualties is to be created and administered directly by the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland. Doctors joining it will be liable for three years to serve in an emergency and they will be allocated to war time positions now, so that in case of emergency casualty hospital staffs will function at a moment's notice. The service will be recruited from all doctors, except those in regular whole time employment or Municipal employment.—Reuter.

KHETRI SEES HUQ

Awaits Arrival Of Bose In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Mr. Ramkrishna Khetri, General Secretary of the All-India Political Prisoners Relief Committee, interviewed the Hon. Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Bengal, at the latter's residence this morning, and had about an hour's discussion with him on the question of release of the political prisoners, some of whom are now on hunger-strike in Dum Dum and Alipore Central Jails.

Mr. Khetri saw the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, yesterday, and is now awaiting the arrival of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, whom he intends to meet before leaving Calcutta.

An unconfirmed report states that the condition of Harabandhu Sammaddar, one of the prisoners on hunger-strike in the Dum Dum Jail is causing anxiety.

The condition of Phanindra Das Gupta is better to-day, according to official information.

Some of the hunger-strikers in Dum Dum are reported to have been removed to hospital yesterday evening.—A.P.

HEROES BEHIND BARS

A. I. S. F. Secretary's Appeal To Students

Mr. M. L. Shah, General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation writes:—

The news of the hunger-strike of Political Prisoners in Dum Dum and Alipore Jails has come as a shock to the Indian people.

The unanimous demand of the whole nation and the efforts made by Mahatma Gandhi to secure their release have been of no avail.

Those of us who have read the appeal of the prisoners to us, the countrymen, cannot but be stirred up from the very depth of their hearts. After reading this appeal those who sit quiet and do not protest against the inhumane attitude of the Bengal Government and do not join their voice to the countrywide demand for their immediate and unconditional release, commit a crime both against man and God.

I appeal to my student comrades, who have pledged themselves to the emancipation of humanity, to do everything possible to save the life of our valiant soldiers who to-day are lying on their death beds.

FAMINE IN RAJKOT

Alleged Murder Of Father By Son

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: July 22.

To what extent famine is feared in this part is showed by the suicide of one shepherd, whom a Mahajan refused to take his cattle in Panjarapole. The shepherd had no fodder for his cattle. He requested the Mahajan to look after his cattle. On refusal he left his cattle near the gate of Panjarapole, went home and took opium.

Another tragic event happened in Chitraw, a village in Rajkot, where a son is alleged to have shot his father dead when the father in intoxication beat the former's mother. The son became intolerant and murdered the father and buried him in his own premises. Police inquiry is proceeding.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Wall-Street Opens With A Strong Note

WHEAT AND SILVER QUIETLY STEADY

London Discounts Go Down Slightly

BOMBAY: July 22.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton Market after opening lower improved later on but owing to absence of follow-up, the market closed unchanged.

On the local Cotton Market the improvement could not be fully maintained and the rate closed at Rs. 150-2 for Broach April-May during the night session.

WHEAT & SEEDS

Liverpool Wheat Market closed steady to-day at 42d. The local market displayed better feeling and sellers were not at all aggressive in view of the low levels. But the world wheat statistical position handicapped buyers. Prices closed a shade higher. Linseed market was quiet with narrow fluctuations. Groundnuts on the Seeders Traders Association opened steady with August at Rs. 30-2. The market displayed considerable activity, but later on same easiness developed with the rate closing quiet at Rs. 27-14.

BULLION

On the London Silver Market there was little bear covering. Prices for Spot as well as Forward were fixed 1/16 higher and unchanged respectively. On the local market the premium over re-settlement has narrowed down to 7 annas.

STOCK EXCHANGES

London as usual was closed, while Wall-Street opened strong with U. S. Steels quoting one dollar higher at 52-3/4.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, July 22.

Previous closing	8.64
To-day's opening	8.61
Difference	-3
To-day's closing	8.64
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, July 22.

Previous closing	4.38
To-day's opening	4.42
Difference	+6
To-day's closing	4.41
Difference	+5

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 152 6 0
April May 1940	Rs. 150 0 0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 22.

New York cotton exhibited better sentiment following steadiness of Liverpool where subsidence of hedging imparted strength but higher levels brought out increased offerings. However underlying sentiment was cheerful.

Trading in October began at 8.61 i.e. three points lower than last closing. After early easiness market developed somewhat higher tendency on trade price fixing and outside support but lack of follow up reduced early gains October closing at 8.64

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 22.

The local cotton market opened at Rs. 150-6 for Broach A/M during the second session and closed at Rs. 150-2-0. The J/A rate closed at Rs. 152-8-0.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 22.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—
October (8.56/8.55) 8.61/8.60
December (8.45/8.45) 8.49/8.49
January (8.32/8.32) unquoted

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, July 22.

American July (4.68) 4.80
American October (4.32) 4.41

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 22.

Previous closing	4.68 1/4
To-day's opening	closed
At the time of New York cotton closing	closed

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 22.

Previous closing	4.68.19
To-day's opening	4.68.25
To-day's closing	4.68.26

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, July 22.

Previous closing	176.72
To-day's opening	176.72
To-day's closing	176.72

Giza July (6.15) 6.17
Giza October (6.19) 6.20

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, July 22.

TEAS

There were no tea sales to-day.

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop July August (£21 1/4 sellers) £21 3/8 sellers.
Dundee August (£25 3/4) £25 3/4
Lightning August (£24 1/4) £24 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/8 buyers) 8 3/8 paid and buyers.
Forward October December (8 1/2 paid and buyers) 8 1/2 paid and value.

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July August (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 sellers) £11 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£11 5/16 sellers) £11 5/16 sellers

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 22.

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 47 3/8) 48 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 1/8) 27 1/2
U S Common New Stock (dol 50 1/4) dol 52 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 106 3/8) unquoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 22.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.68.25 and then eased to 4.68.21 on scattered selling with subsequent changes small.

Franc opened at 176.72 and continued quiet and inactive without any movements.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.177) 13.177
New York on Bombay (34.94) 34.94
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.04) 89.03
London on Shanghai (0-4 1/2 nominal) 0-4 1/2 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6
Silver (16 3/8) 16 7/8

DISCOUNTS

3 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (15/16 to 15/16 per cent) 13/16 to 13/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 3/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 22.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

Little bear covering. Small business. Market Steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 22.

Spot	(16 13/16) 16 7/8 +1/16
Forward	(16 3/8) 16 3/8d unchanged

LONDON GOLD

London, July 22.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 22.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, July 22.

Silver ready	45 12 0
Silver Shravan	45 5 0
Silver Shravan (Second)	45 1 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 1 6
Gold Shravan	37 1 9
Gold Shravan (Second)	37 1 9
Sovereign	23 10 6

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotation

Bombay July 22.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted Rs. 96-7-0 at 2 p.m

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 22.

Wheat September	2 12 9
Wheat January	3 1 3
Wheat May	3 2 9
Linseed September	4 14 9
Linseed May	4 11 9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 22.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 42 better feeling prevailed to-day following steadier overseas cables but business was restricted pending week-end developments.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 22.

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 42d., while the yesterday's closing was 41 7/8d.

EASIER MONEY MARKET

Reaction To Gold Efflux To U. S.

LONDON, July 22.

The Money Market was distinctly easier, and discount houses experienced very little difficulty in selling their bills at satisfactory rates. The authorities are alleged to have acquired fairly large lines of September and October maturities, during the week, which some consider to be connected with recent gold efflux to the United States.

Sir John Simon's recent announcement regarding the proposed borrowing of about 150 million in the form of Treasury Bills in the current year, did not affect the market.

Wall Street closed firm.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculative Issues Steadier

Calcutta, July 22.

In Jutes a quieter feeling continued and the volume of business was confined only on limited basis.

In Coals only limited business was done at more or less quotation prices.

Teas were dull. Apart from usual dealings in its speculative issues at somewhat steadier prices there was practically nothing fresh to report in this counter to-day.

Government Securities were steady.

Following were closing quotations:—Three per cent Loan 1951-54 99-12, three and half per cent Government paper 96-6, five per cent Loan 1945-55 114-2.

Banks: Reserve 109.

Railways: Bhukhtiarpur Bihar 43 small lots, Howrah Amta 107, Shahdara (Delhi) Sharanpur 138/8 small lots.

Coals: Burrakur 11-14, Do pref. 141, Equitable 31-6, Parasea Annas nine Seepore 19-4 prem

Jutes: Baily 185 small lots, Barnagore 142, Gourepore pref. 136, Hukumchand 3-14, Kamarhatty 470, Lawrence 330, Northbrook 30-4.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn. 5-3, Indian Copper 1-10, Rhodesia Copper 1-2, Dalmia Cement pref. 97, Agra Electric 113 small lot, Arthur Butler 7-4, Indian st. Wagon pref. 129, Steel Corpn. 12-9, Do pref. 94 small lots, B. I. Corpn. ord. 2-8, Pref. 150, Midnapore Zemindary 57-8, Pref. 122, Borooah Timber 14-12, c div. Buland 13, Punjab Sugar Mills ord. 181, Samstipur 5-10, Sarugaon Tea 8-4.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

8 a.m. Film Melodies. 8-30 For Highbrows. 8-45 The Glare of Geets. 9 Naghma-i-Sahar. 9-10 Sundrabai. 9-30 Subtleties. 9-45 H. Khan Mastana. 10 Ebrahim. 10-7 Sangit Ratna Abdul Karim Khan. 10-25 Sarinda Solo. 10-30 Gujarati Garbas. 10-45 Haribhau Ghangrekar. 11-10 Masters of Strings. 11-20 Manohar Kapur. 11-35 A I R Flutist (with Tambora) 11-40 Mirabai Manji and Party, Gujarati Duet. 11-55 Jhaptala. 12 Noon Hari-nam-Pratap. a Bhajan sung by a Radio Vocalist.

12-10 p.m. Deshi v. Videshi. 12-25 Sundrabai. 12-45 Geet on Sarod. 12-50 Suresh Babu. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Children's Hour. 6 Haribhau Ghangrekar. 6-20 Dadras. 6-30 Karim Khan of Dharwar. 6-40 Manohar Kapur. 7 Hindustani poems by S Ahmed. 7-10 Haribhau Changrekar. 7-40 Sundrabai. 7-55 H. Khan Mastana. 8-15 Tyachi Niwad (Marathi), by D. V. Gupte. 8-30 The Week in Sport, by Talyarkhan. 8-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-35 New Books, by H. Chattopadhyaya. 9-50 Aida. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

8 a.m. to 2-30 p.m and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s)

6 p.m. to 9-50 As in Bombay 1. 9-50 H. Khan Mastana. 10 Suresh Babu. 10-30 Epilogue.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 22

Following a rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 151. The market opened quiet at Rs. 150/8 and there was scattered selling which depressed prices to Rs. 150/2. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to Rs. 151. The tone of the market was fairly steady.

Liverpool market was due to open 3 points up, but it opened 6 points higher and later was quoted 4 points up. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 150/12. The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	Rs.	152	12 0
Broach A/M		150	2 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July		150	12 0
Oomra D/J		140	0 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July		121	8 0
Bengal D/J		115	12 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 22

Yesterday, London gold prices remained unchanged at shillings 148 and 6 1/2d. per ounce. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.72. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.19 at London and 4.68 1/4 at New York. London silver prices remained unchanged at 16 13/16d and forward quotation was raised 1/16d. at 16 3/8d.

India bought forward and business was small. The market was quietly steady. Later on the market was very quiet with no business. New York Spot silver was quoted 43 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4d. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 45/11 and forward parity was Rs. 44/11. The local market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD			
Ready	31	1	6
Shravan delivery	37	1	6
Shravan tejimandi	0	0	9
2nd Shravan delivery	37	1	3
2nd Shravan tejimandi	0	2	9
SILVER			
Ready	45	14	0
Shravan delivery	45	7	0
Shravan tejimandi	0	10	0
2nd Shravan delivery	45	2	0
2nd Shravan Tejimandi	1	7	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 21

Broach J/A highest 154 lowest 152 1/2 closing 153

Broach A/M highest 150 3/4 lowest 149 1/4 closing 149 5/8

Oomra July highest 150 lowest 148 1/2 closing 150

Oomra D/J highest 139 1/2 lowest 139 closing 139 1/4

Bengal July highest 121 1/2 lowest 121 1/2 closing 121 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 115 3/4 lowest 115 1/2 closing 115 1/2

Night session: Broach A/M opening 149 3/4 highest 150 1/2 lowest 149 1/2 closing 150 3/8.

Broach J/A closing 153 7/8

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York October Rs. 51 1/2

Broach J/A Liverpool October Rs. 36 1/2

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 45 1/2

Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 39 3/4

New York Liverpool: October 8 December 9 January 4 March 14 May 27

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 21

SAKELS—	
July	10.60—12
November	11.97—7
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.26—11
October	9.38—12
December	9.40—14
February	9.50—13
April	9.57—12
GIZA—	
July	10.45—43
November	11.08—15
January	11.20—14
March	11.34—17

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 21.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach J/A	1750	6850
Bengal July	100	250
Oomra July	nil	1900

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 21.

Ready Javas	Rs.	14	4 6
Shipment July	Rs.	4	14 8
Shipment August	Rs.	5	1 0
Shipment September	Rs.	5	1 0

Collapse In Cotton Mill Shares

TATA STEELS BARELY STEADY

Operators Unwilling To Follow Wall-Street Firmness

BOMBAY, July 22.

The action of the Local Share Bazar clearly indicates that professional operators have no intention to have constructive interest despite further rise in Wall Street Market. Cotton Mill Shares collapsed and others eased off from steady opening levels.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market was more active and closed firm after a larger turnover with a more favourable view of the European and Far Eastern political situation. U.S. Steel Shares advanced 2 1|4 at 51 3|4 and Anaconda Coppers gained 5|8 at 26 3|4. General Motors gained 1 point at 47 3|4 dollars.

The local market seems to have stabilised and with utter absence of outside business, professional operators are satisfied to secure small profits as they accrue on either side. The market is entirely under the influence of professional operators who are much afraid of going against their competitors and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range.

The European political situation does not seem to take a serious turn while the agreement on the term of reference for the arbitration regarding Jamshedpur labour dispute will have favourable effect.

But the market is not inclined to follow up on the buying side. With the first sharp rise in Wall Street, in the local market Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,395 and to-day with U.S. Steel Shares at a new high level, Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1.365.

This irregularity is bound to be adjusted in due course and we believe the local market technically very healthy and those who have courage to hold will do well to buy on weak markets.

The Market sentiment is divided but this does not mean that we have an artificial price structure. If there be no long interest in the market, it ensures that there can be no long liquidation.

The market may remain quite for some time but if the rise in America is carried further, the local market will have to respond. Any way it cannot decline.

The industrial outlook of this country cannot be compared with the United States of America in general. Our Steel industry is passing through satisfactory State but textile industry is losing ground. This does not mean that Steel Shares can decline in sympathy with Cotton Mill Shares.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,375 and there being no demand prices declined to Rs. 1,365. At this level, there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 1.375 but renewed selling appeared with decline in Cotton Mill Shares and Dfds. closed at Rs. 1,365.

Cotton Mill Shares were hammered down again to-day and Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 729. The market takes a gloomy view following yesterday's remarks of the Vice-President at the annual general meeting.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 22.

100	Ahmed. Advance	257	8
100	BOM. DYEING	720	0
100	CENTURY	198	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	197	0
100	COLABA	108	0
100	Coorla	84	0
250	David	25	0
250	Dawn	285	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0	4 3
100	Finlay	90	0
100	GOKAK	130	0
1,000	Hindustan	1675	0
100	Indore	35	0
100	Khatau	83	4
100	KOHINOOR	210	8
250	Laxmi	415	0
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	110	4
250	Model	40	0
50	MYSORE	87	0
100	NEW GREAT	171	0
100	Oosmanshahi	41	0
100	PHOENIX	226	4
25	SASSOON SILK	63	0
1,000	Sholapur	2.700	0
50	SIMPLEX	65	4
1,000	SWADESHI	195	8
100	SWAN	87	0
500	Vishnu	1,620	0
1,000	Westerns	850	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	198	0
25-50	CENTRAL	34	12
500	Imperial	1.520	0
125-500	Imp. Conty	376	14
50-100	India	146	4
100	Reserve Bank	111	8
5	Union	5	14
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	128	4
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	666	4
15-100	Jupiter	13	9
20	Mercantile	52	4
16-75	New India	37	4
200	Oriental	4.425	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	1
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahd. Old	143	2
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,461	4
10	Ajmer	11	8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	129	8
100	Bombay Suburban	160	10
10	Broach	10	11
100	Karachi	191	4
100	Poona	190	0
100	Surat	157	8
100	TATA HYDRO	153	8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,268	12
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1,000	0
100	C. Province	100	8
100	Dh. Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	101	8
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	87	0
100	Sara Serajganj	102	12
500	Tapti Valley	780	0
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp	5	3
2sh.	Indian Copper	1	10
10	Indian Iron and Steel	24	14
10	SHIVRAJPUR	33	12
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1.365	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	283	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	356	0
10	Air Service	7	4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	174	6
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	668	12
250	BOMBAY STEAM	262	3
125	B. BURMA	474	0
50	B. BURMA CONTRY.	168	2
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-5-9	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	83	0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	44	3
100	I. Radio Defd	347	8
100	I. Radio Ord.	353	12
100	Port Canning	72	12
30	PREMIER CON.	70	8
15	Scindia	18	3
25	Tata Oil Mill	35	0
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1.480	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296	4
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	78	12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	110	4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152	8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1.585	0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163	12
7	p.c. Vishnu	655	0
	DEBENTURES		
3 4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	78	6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105	6

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 22

2 3/4	p.c. 1948-52 Loan	96/6
3 1/2	p.c. G. P. Notes (Cash)	96/10
3	p.c. 1951-54 Loan	99/10
3	p.c. 1941 Bond	102/2
3	p.c 1955-65 Loan	97/12
3 1/2	p.c. 1947-50 Loan	103/10
4	p.c. 1943 Bond	107/4
4	p.c 1960-70 Loan	110/8
4 1/2	p.c. 1955-60 Loan	115/8
5	p.c. 1940-43 Loan	103/7
	TAXFREE LOANS	
3	p.c 1945/55 Loan	113/14
4	p.c. 1953-63 Mysore Loan	111/12
5	p.c. 1955 Mysore Loan	121/8
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4	p.c. B. P. T. 1974	108/8
4	p.c. M. Deb 1974	107/9
5	p.c. M. Deb. 1959	116/8
6	p.c. M. Deb. 1954	128/0
6	p.c. K. P. T 1956	127/0

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes, on better political rumours opened strong at Rs. 96/7 for settlement improved further to Rs. 96/9/6, but profit-taking depressed rate to Rs. 96/6 to close at Rs. 96/7. Undertone: Uncertain

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 22

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to November
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near 15/16 Nov-Feb.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/2
Bank's buying T T 285 1/4
Bank's buying D D 284 1/2
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1306
Bank's buying T T 1325
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 5/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 29 nominal
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158 1/8
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/8
CROSS RATES—
Hongkong London 1/2 11/16 22nd instant
Shanghai London 0/4 7/16 22nd instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 22nd instant
Java London 8.73 22nd instant
New York London 4.68 25 21st instant
London New York 4.68.19 21st instant
London Paris 176.72 21st instant
London Italy 88.05 21st instant
London Belgium 27.56 5/8 21st instant
London Switzerland 20.75 5/8 21st instant
London Berlin 11.66 3/4 21st instant
London Stockholm 19.41 21st instant
London Amsterdam 8.75 1/4 21st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady. Dull.
Gold £7-8-6 1/2 20th instant
Gold £7-8-6 1/2 21st instant
Silver London Ready 16 13/16 20th instant
Silver London Ready 16 13/16 21st instant
Silver London Forward 16 5/16 20th instant
Silver London Forward 16 3/8 21st instant
Silver New York Ready 35 20th instant
Silver New York Ready 35 21st instant
London discounts 3 months 45/32 per cent 20th instant
London discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 21st instant
London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 20th instant
London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 21st instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 Months 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 21

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent	71	3/4
3 1/2 per cent	84	1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	96	3/8
4 per cent 1948/53	102	1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107	1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109	3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	106	1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	94	1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	66	3/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	92	1/2
4 per cent Fundin loan 1960/90	105	1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	36/3	

Leaves From Last Fortnight's Diary

By "WRONG ANGLE"

POLISH CONSUL SPEAKS

The only lecture likely to shake me up enough to go and listen to in these pouring sweltering days was the one by Mr. Banasinski, Consul for Poland, on the Danzig situation, under the auspices of the Indian Progressive Group. The speaker's accent being very foreign, it took some time to get accustomed to his delivery, but the lecture was very informative on the situation there. A Press reporter present decided to ask a question, which he should have placed through a member. The question in itself was interesting as it dealt with the absorption by Poland of some of the Czecho-Slovakian territories after the Munich Pact. As the speaker's reply was not intelligible to all on account of his accent, it was repeated in the vote of thanks, and it was interesting to note that Poland applied the German dictum and claiming self-determination for its own minorities took off a slice that would otherwise have fallen under Nazi domination.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Although there can be nothing but praise for the efforts of the Symphony Orchestra to give us music of the highest quality they might give a go to entirely orchestral programmes once in a way and give individual artists from the orchestra and from outside a chance. Surely Bombay is not so lacking in talent, and even if the solo items prove a bit amateurish they would be welcome. Another suggestion: If the lights could be dimmed or even switched off by arranging separate stage lights for the performers the atmosphere thus created would enhance the appreciation and enjoyment of the concerts.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL CLUB.

The Club is fulfilling a keenly-felt need, particularly on the cultural and artistic side. Another musical soiree was given last week when Beppo on the piano and Fleischner on the cello gave a delightful programme to a very appreciative audience. In spite of its cosmopolitan character, Bombay is lacking in such clubs that provide both Eastern and Western music and dances for its members.

CASTLE NIGHT.

The Taj is having a hectic time due to the fallacious notion that there can be no fun without liquor, and hence a number of functions are being rushed through this month. I feel convinced that the functions after the 1st August will prove just as attractive and enjoyable as at present. Castle Night drew a big crowd, due to the competition and the demonstration of Castle Dances by Pat Sykes and Andrews. With competent judges the competition was run on very fair lines, and our congratulations go to Miss Shirin Dorabji and to Mr. Maneck Bhiwandivala for deservedly winning the first prizes alloted for ladies and gentlemen respectively. A new feature was the separating of partners in the final round so that each individual could be judged on merit; probably that scared out some who are so accustomed to dance with their individual partners that they simply fall flat if separated; does that explain the presence of some of the doughty champions of the past who refrained from entering? The shouting, which I consider to some extent due to the exhilarating (?) effect of drinks is in bad taste, and has ruined more than one of the amateur nights at Green's and has caused the more sensible section to turn away in disgust. And here I regret to say, the fault lies almost entirely with non-Indians. The Castle Dances exhibited by Pat Sykes and Andrews were very graceful as done by them, but if they become popular and are performed on dance floors like the Lambeth Walk or Chestnut Tree we are in for some more torturing sights.

BASTILLE DAY

The 14th July was celebrated by the Allaince Francaise at the Taj. I register my complaint about the rates being too high, if not exorbitant, though I would not have grudged it if any part of the amount was to go to any charity —we have a right to demand value for our money in a case like this. This tri-colour decorations were visible round about, but I do not understand why a decoration charge was made for each table, just for a small tri-colour and the usual flowers. The ball was well-attended, and the floor was almost crowded out, even with couples doing something very ungainly and unrecognisible when Teddy played some delightful tangos. But the true laugh came with the Viennese Waltz; imagine people capering round and round out of time to the strains of beautiful Viennese music; one well-built gentleman decided to run round and round his partner till he tired out and another more ungallantly made his partner run round and round him! The special dance items on the cabaret side of the programme by Mademoiselle Holgar (I hope I have got the name right) were exceedingly good; her interpretation of the Viennese and 'La Marseillaise' was original and gracefully executed with restraint that is noticeably absent from the suggestive cabaret items of the day. I hope she could be persuaded to give a dance recital programme, which I am sure will be very well appreciated.

OUR RADIO PROGRAMMES

Much criticism has been recently levelled against the Bombay Station of the A.I.R. I confess that the programmes I have often listened-in to are of a mediocre standard, and generally show a lack of proper selection. The programmes starting from the middle of this month as given in the "Indian Listener" seem to promise something better, but still there is lack of originality about them. The Director should attempt to make the talks in particular a little more topical and to the moment, even if that means upsetting a long drawn out ahead programme. What about a properly edited speech from a liner passing through Bombay telling us about the circumstances of some of the refugees on board? Relays of social functions at the Taj and elsewhere could be made entertaining if the description be not a description but a real comment even if it be devastating. These are but a couple of insignificant suggestions but I am sure the Director could devise and think of much more and provide better entertainment for the listeners, and even divert their attention from the unending 60 metres band controversy. A small advisory committee might help.

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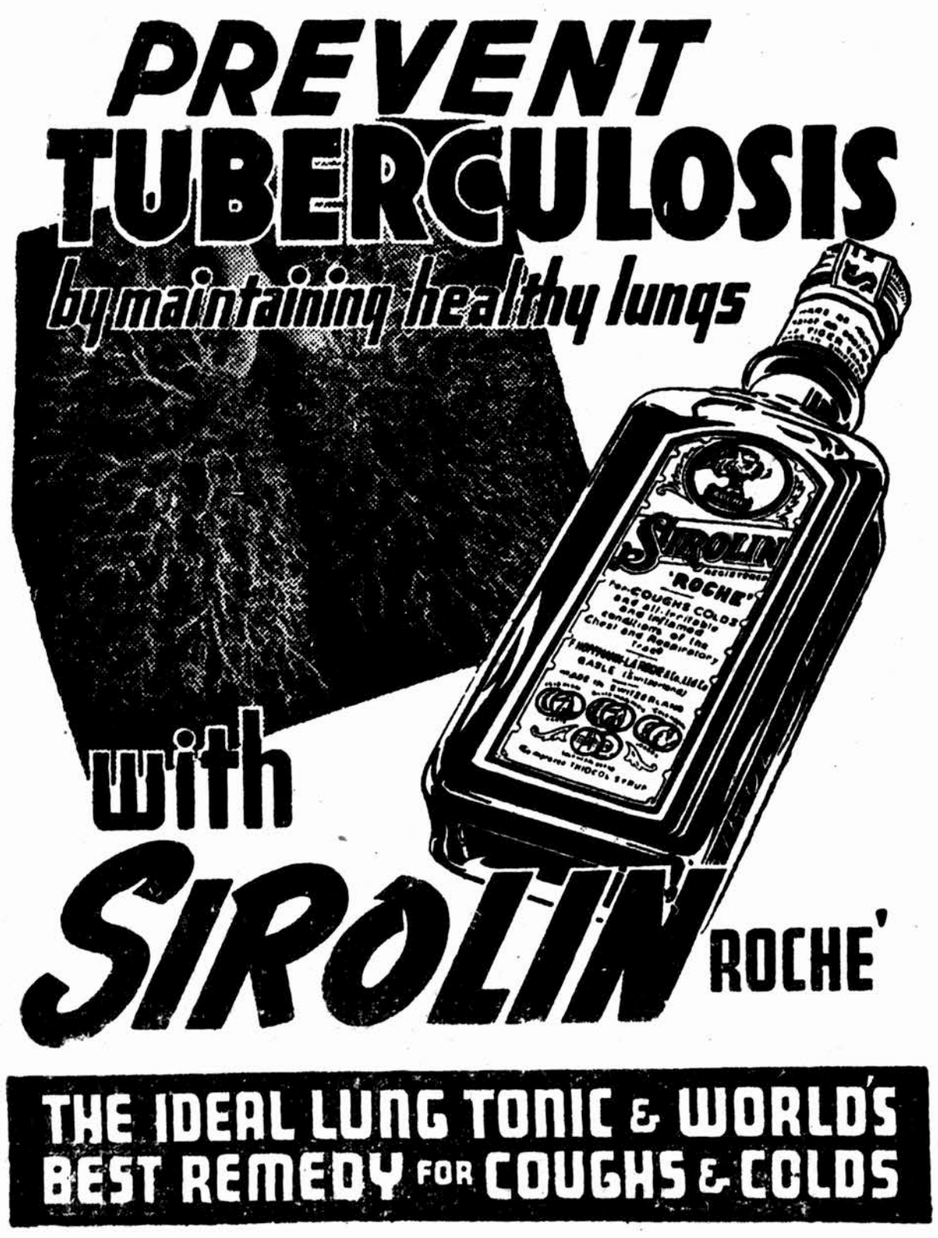

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 17)

weeks. The camp was attended by 22 persons.

In Orissa

The Orissa Scouters Training Camp was inaugurated by the Hon. Mr Kanungo, Revenue Minister. The Camp was attended by 60 Scouters including the Provincial Commissioner and the Organising Provincial Commissioners who went through training like ordinary Scouters. The campers issued two bulletins every day, one in Oriya and the other in English. The camp was visited by the Prime Minister and Thakar Bapa. Several members of the Assembly also graced the camp with their presence. The campers had a hike to Puri where there was a big public gathering to welcome the Scouters under the Presidentship of Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the Assembly .The National Organising Commissioner, Pandit Bajpai. was present to close the camp.

The Punjab

Arrangements for the National Jamboree are fast going ahead 40 scouters attended the Amritsar Training camp. The Scouters have undertaken to prepare for the National Rally helped by an influential Committee. Provinces throughout India are to be asked to "Be Prepared" for the national festival in the Punjab in the month of December.

A Message From The Suburbs

Dr. P. A. Dias, President of the Bandra Municipality and President of the West Suburban District sends the following message to the Hindusthan Scout.

"I admire the Hindusthan Scout Association for its insistence in its scouts of the high ideals of National self-respect, genuine brotherliness and devotion to National Service. By several acts of public service the Hindusthan Scouts have already proved their worth. This is why I gladly accepted the position of the Presidentship of the Bombay Suburban (West) Hindusthan Scout Association. I wish the Hindusthan Scout Association long life and continued service in the cause of the uplift of the country and appeal to all the citizens of this great city, irrespective of class or creed to support to the utmost this non-political and non-communal national organisation."

Our New Commissioners

The Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, formerly the District Commissioner of Bombay has now become the Asst. Provincial Commissioner and in his place Mr. Mahmedali C. Chagla become the District Commissioner.

"GLIMPSES OF WORLD HISTORY"

Second Edition Of Jawaharlal's Book

The second edition of Pundit Jawaharlal's book "Glimpses of World History" has just been issued. That the first has been quickly sold out is an index of the popularity and value of the book, which is, of course, written by one of the best-informed and most fascinating of present-day writers in any part of the world.

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The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION
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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Latest Arrivals For World's Fair

By MURIEL NISSEN

Strikingly depicted on a new Russian set, issued in honour of the New York World's Fair, is the most striking statue in the exposition at Flushing Meadow. It is the stainless steel figure of a Russian worker, and is presented on the 80 kopecs, blue-gray and red stamp. A companion stamp pictures the Russian pavilion at the fair and is issued in a 50k value, printed in light brown and blue.

The Russian pavilion is one of the largest, most expensive and most spectacular exhibits at the fair. One of its features is a 125

foot tower covered with the same red Karelian marble that adorns Lenin's tomb. Crowning the tower is the lofty statue upholding the emblem of the U.S.S.R.

Another fair exhibit to be pictured on a stamp is the Roumanian pavilion. Two views of this edifice are presented on Rouman's commemorative series which is issued in a 6 lei reddish-brown and 12L light blue.

The French colonial item, consisting of two values each from twenty-four colonies pictures a group of natives against a background of New York skyscrapers. Values and colours are: 1.25 francs dark red and 2Fr. 25 ultramarine from Cameroons, Dahomey, French Equatorial Africa, French Guiana, French Guinea, French Oceanica, French Sudan, Guadeloupe, Inini, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Martinique, New Caledonia, Niger Territory, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Senegal, Somali Coast, Togo, and Wallis and Futuna Islands. In the same colours, Indo-China and Kouang-Tcheon issued 12 cents and 23 cents stamps, and French India's values are 1 fannon 12 caches and 2f12c.

Latvia Honours Premier

Latvia's outstanding stateman is honoured on a series of eight stamps issued to commemorate the fifth anniversary of Dr. Carlis Ulmanis' rise to executive power. On May 15th, 1934, Dr. Ulmanis assumed the head of an extremely disorganised state and became the republic's president with almost dictatorial power.

When Lativa became an independent state in 1918, Dr. Ulmanis organized the new Government and became its first prime minister.

The buildings pictured on the new issue were all constructed during the past five years. Designs, values and colours of the complete set are; 3 santimu bistre, Government building; 5s bright green, President's home; 10s dark green, army barracks; 20s carmine, Independence Monument at Riga; 30s bright blue, eagle holding nation' flag; 35s dark blue, railroad station; 40s brown-purple, army barrack 50s gray-green, portrait of Dr Ulmanis.

Water Works Pictured

The French Stamp-of-the-week pictures the famous water machine in the Seine, known as Marly-la-Machine. This is a huge hydraulic engine built in 1684. Driven by the current of the river, the engine raised the water to a tower from whence it was carried through an acqueduct to Versailles.

The stamp was issued on May 22nd to commemorate the Water Exposition held at Liege, Belgium.

It has a value of 2Fr. 25 and is printed in blue. The inscription reads, "Exposition de l'eau au Lieg 1939—Section Francaise."

Royal Academy Commemorated

The Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences observed its two hundredth anniversary on June 2nd, and in commemoration thereof a set of four stamps was issued

Portrayed on the 10 ore violet and 30o blue, is Jons Jacob Berzelius, chemist and physicist who became the Academy's perpetual secretary in 1818. He was born in 1779 and died in 1848.

The 15 ore brown and 50o gray portray Carl von Linne, botanist and zoologist, who was one of the academy's founders, and its first president.

Both these men make their initial philatelic appearance on this new postage paper.

Stamp Pictures African Pioneers

A triple portrait stamp issued by Algeria pays tribute to three pioneer explorers of the Sahara. They are Rene Auguste Caillie (1799-1838), Charles M. A. Lavigerie (1825-1892) and Henri Deveyrier (1340-1892).

The adhesive is issued in the following values and colours; 30 centimes plus 20c bright green, 90c plus 60c carmine, 2Fr25 plus 75c blue and 5Fr plus 5Fr black-brown.

Great Britain Additions

The King George VI series has been extended with three values, 9 pence gray-green, 10p deep blue and 1 shilling olive green. The designs are similar to those of the recent 7 and 8 pence stamps.

Stamp Teasers

1. Ferdinand 11 is portrayed on what stamp issued by the country he ruled?

2. A Government palace, framed in quatrefoil, appears on what adhes.

3. Where is Valetta Harbour, and on what stamp does it appear?

4. Do you know what flying ram is pictured on a stamp?

5. What stamp pictures a streak of lightning?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. An Italian stamp of 1930 has a design consisting entirely of flying arrows.

2. An orange tree appears on a stamp of the Netherlands issued in 1923.

3. North Borneo, in 1909, printed a stamp picturing the tapir.

4. A native washing gold appears on a 1905 stamp of French Guiana.

5. President Colindres, of Honduras, is portrayed on a stamp of that country issued in 1929.

(COPYRIGHT.)

Here are four One Anna Stamps, in which, unusually enough, one of the pairs of heads is found inverted.

ODD SPOTS

THE VALLEY OF CHAOS

In the French Pyrenees, not far from the beautiful waterfall of Gavarnie, is a strange valley which goes by the name of the Valley of Chaos.

It is a dark, narrow ravine, so gloomy and wild that its name aptly suits it. The sides are exceedingly precipitous, and on the heights can be seen vast masses of rock which look as though they may at any moment tumble from their perches and come thundering down. This, in fact, has often been the case. As the traveller makes his way through the valley, he sees everywhere evidence of former falls. Flung about are enormous masses of rock, some of them weighing scores of tons, and they lie in confusion defying description.

It is supposed that in the sixth century an earthquake in the Pyrenees shook down these hundreds of masses of boulders, and legend has always spoken of the valley as a place of terror.

Yet there are inhabitants. Here and there, perched on the rocks, are little cottages, but the people who live in them still have evidence of the dangers of the Valley of Chaos. From time to time sudden cracking sounds are heard; the cracking becomes a rumble like thunder, and down the sides of the mountains leap boulders which may weigh up to thirty tons. On occasions cottages have stood directly in their path, and on one occasion an explorer witnessed the fall of a boulder which demolished a house in the twinkling of an eye. Only some vast machine could move it, and there was nothing for the cottager to do but find another site and build again.

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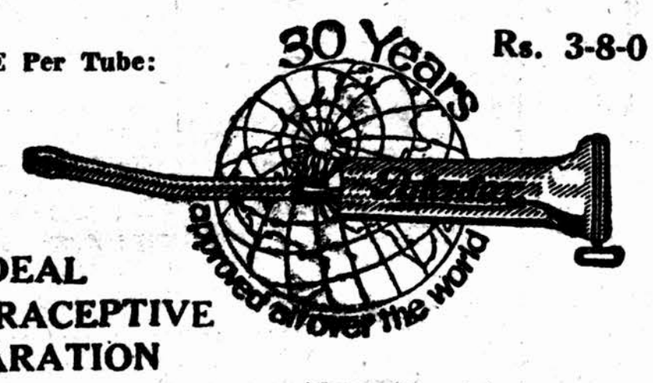

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CAESAR was a Roman Admiral who landed in Britain about 54 B.C., but he had a tough struggle, and it was not until A.D. 45 that he really made peace. Caesar was warned to beware of the Ideas of March."

"Disraeli was the first British statesman to become a film star."

"The Royal Mint is used by the King at meals."

"Matterhorn was a horn blown by the ancients when anything was the matter."

The English 'Court' In Hamburg

Ever since its foundation 200 years ago, it has played an important part in the development of old Hansa City.

By PAUL BROSZIO

THE cordial relations between the City of Hamburg and England have become almost traditional, inasmuch as they have existed since early in the Middle Ages. As members of the Hanseatic League, Hamburg merchants often frequented "Steel Court", the London headquarters of the Hansa League When the British Maritime Association was founded to protect trade from the depradations of pirate vessels, so prevalent at that time, Hamburg took as much interest in the matter as did England.

There is ample evidence that for centuries English privateers and merchantmen helped to keep up these close relations with Hamburg. Commencing with the 16th Century, when a keen competition set in between the Hanseatic merchants and the ambitious British "merchant adventurers", the relations between Hamburg and London entered into a new phase. After much vacillation between the two now conflicting interests, England gradually succeeded in shaking free of the Hansa League to a great extent, so that the "merchant adventurers" established new headquarters in Antwerp, from which point they carried the goods into the heart of Continental Europe.

New Settlement

In those days, Hamburg was one of the important commercial cities which together with the English believed in free trade, and for this reason Hamburg often came into conflict with the other cities of the Hanseatic League. When, therefore, under pressure brought to bear by Philipp II, who had declared war on England in 1563, the English merchants were forced to leave both Holland and Belgium, and were not even secure in Emden, where they had sought to gain a foothold, the Hamburg merchants, in direct opposition to the decision of the Hansa League, began negotiations with the English with the idea of establishing an English merchantile center in Hamburg. The plan was carried out, and the English "merchant adventurers" settled in Hamburg in 1566, where they enjoyed perfect freedom and many privileges besides.

Not only were they permitted to do everything they saw fit in furthering their mercantile interests, but they were allowed to import and export goods to and from Hamburg playing only nominal duties. In addition, they were given a so-called "court", for which purpose a large site in the Groeninger-Strasse was set aside. The City Council acquired this property for the use of the English merchants as a meeting-place and as a depot for their merchandise.

Temporary Setback

Hamburg's action in giving this group of Englishmen the "freedom of the city", as it were, meant a decided break with past traditions and an utter change in the status of the Hanseatic cities, most of whom from this time on adopted a hostile policy toward Hamburg. Furthermore, a brisk trade competition began between the Hamburg merchants and the English company which the city had permitted to settle within its gates.

Although the Hamburg City Council were most certainly aware that the city's trade would be hurt to some degree by their action, and that they had thereby invoked the emnity of the other Hansa cities, yet the Council was convinced that what the city might lose in one way, it would gain ten time over in another. Therefore the Hamburg authorities stopped worrying about the action of the League and the orders issued by the Emperor on the complaint of the other Hansa cities to the effect that the English were to be deported from Hamburg.

Hamburg realized even then that the days of the Hansa League were numbered, but that on the other hand, as a result of the destruction of the great Spanish Armada, and the bold achievements of English sea-captains like Sir Francis Drake, England was bound to gain an important place in the international and overseas trade of the world. To be sure, Hamburg was at first compelled to comply with the Emperor's decree, and so the "merchant adventurers" from England had to leave Hamburg in 1528. But it was not long before England commenced retaliatory measures, and at the same time the prestige of the Hansa League dwindled into insignificance. The English merchants were then able to return to Hamburg, where a few had always remained "unofficially". and they were soon again ensconced in their "court".

The future was to prove the correctness of the policy of free trade pursued by the City Council of Hamburg for over 200 years. Then this policy began to find recognition in other cities. All the while, the number of British merchant ships coming to Hamburg increased from year to year, and the trade between England and Hamburg, especially in textile goods, eventually proved profitable not only to the English but to the Hamburg merchants as well.

The English "court" in Hamburg, therefore, was established for the second time in 1616, and comprised about 20 families with their retainers, making a total of some 200 persons. The "court" had the status of legal corporate body. Its members elected their "Governor," who had the title of "Court Master," and for their religious services, a regularly ordained minister was brought over from England.

Palatial Quarters

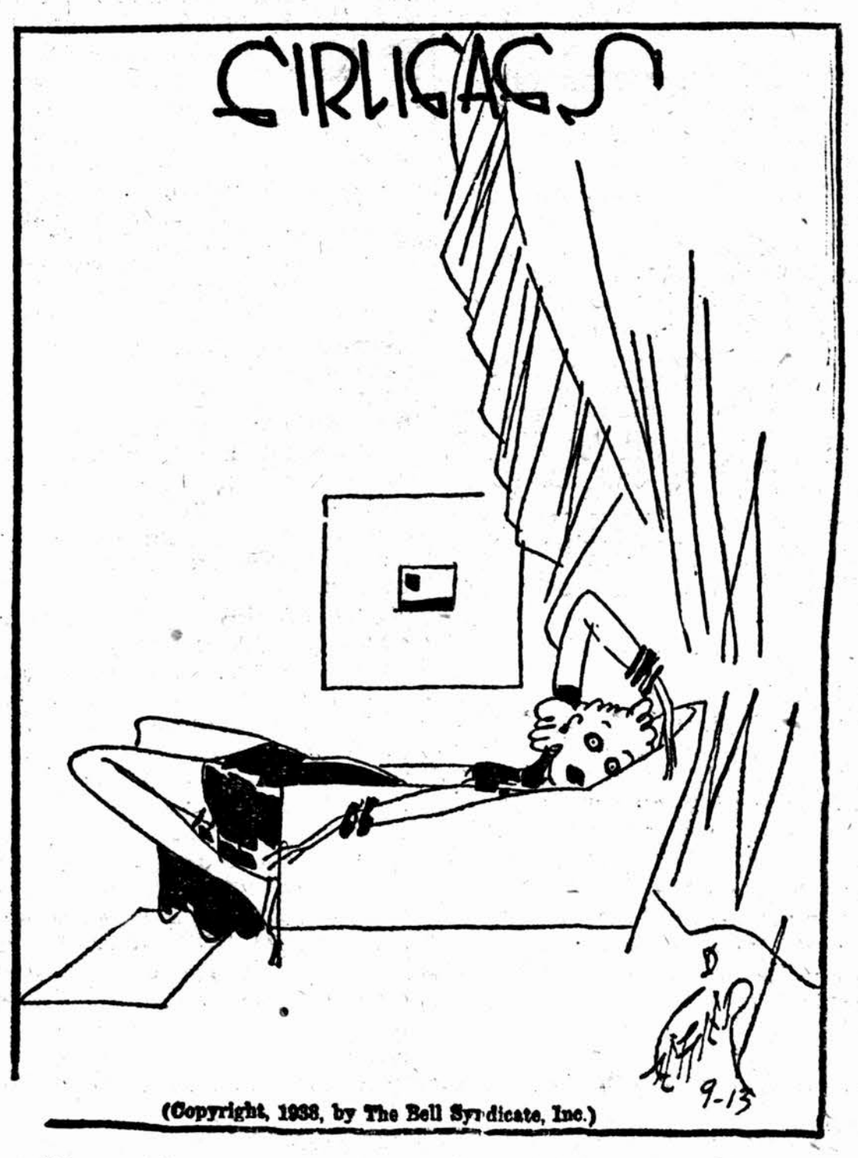
The house in which the "court" had its headquarters had a fine Gothic facade and stairway gable. It was built in 1418 for the use of the Mayor of Hamburg, and together with its rear extensions and beautiful gardens, was one of the most imposing residences in the old city. The main hall in the central part of the house was used for all important meetings of the English merchants to discuss mercantile as well as legal questions as they came up. For this reason the name "court" was given to this large assembly room, and lodging for all guests at the wards to be applied to the whole house.

In the front wing, there was a chapel on the first floor, adjoining which were the apartments used by the Court Master, his Secretary, the Chaplin, and the Majordome with his staff. The latter managed the household and provided food "court", including large numbers of young bachelors visiting Hamburg in adventurous spirit As an inn and lodging-house, however, the "court" gave this activity up toward the close of the 18th Century, after which time the "English House", as it was often called, was only used as an assembly headquarters for official meetings.

The English have always felt at home in Hamburg,—not only the officially recognized members of the "court," but also those who were employed as packers, janitors, mechanics, etc. These latter enjoyed the same hospitality from the City of Hamburg as did their employers. In 1646, the "court" of English merchants was presented with a beautiful piece of greensward land to be used for sports and outdoor recreation. It was known as the Bowling-Green," and even to this day, the "planke" as the Hamburgers called it, has been remembered by naming a street the "English Planke" running near the old Bosselhof.

On this pretty piece of lawn the

(Continued on Page 50)



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"A bachelor," says Reno Ritzi, "is the fellow who saves up to stay single."

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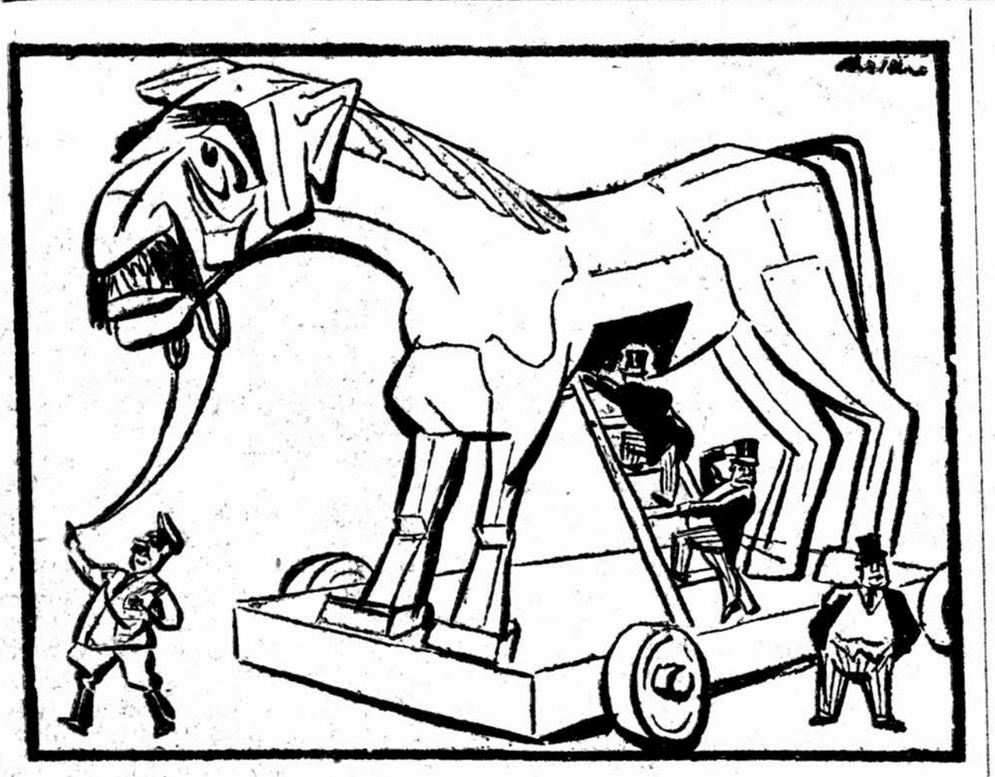

"Here comes our old friend the Trojan Horse with the ever faithful Fifth Column swarming down out of his belly. Why the great British Public goes on so trustfully accepting this fatal Greek Gift will no doubt be a favourite question in the history examination papers of the future . . . . . Meanwhile . . . . . "
(—"Tribune").

"What used to be a woman's beauty secrets," says ageing Alise, "now sells for a dime in any ten cent store."

TERROR IN FRANCO'S SPAIN

Plight Of Republican Soldiers

"It was a terrible job to get out of Spain," said Nurse Madge Addy, a Manchester girl, who returned to England recently. She was the last of the British nurses sent out by the Spanish Medical Aid Committee to Government Spain to leave the country. When the war ended she was serving with a Norwegian unit in a hospital established in a monastery fifty miles from Madrid, too far off to join the other nurses who were leaving. Since leaving the hospital at Ucles she has spent nearly two months in Valencia and three weeks in San Sebastian.

Franco, she says, has missed a golden opportunity. Tired of the war and hungry, the whole civil population were ready to welcome him, and great fiestas were held everywhere. If he had shown a little humanity he would have had the masses of the civilians and of the army with him. Now the people are embittered and are asking how are they to live in such condition.

"When Franco's men came to Ucles they immediately arrested people known to have been implicated in some of the assassinations at the beginning of the war, gave them a formal trial, condemned them, and shot them. Others, against whom nothing could be proved, were shot without trial. They would arrest men and reiterate the question 'How many men have you assassinated?" till in desperation the prisoner would say. 'Twenty or thirty.' and then he would be executed. A lot of denunciations were going on."

GIRL WHO DID NOT SALUTE.

Miss Addy was in a hairdresser's one day when two soldiers came in, dragging a girl with them, and ordered the hairdresser to cut her hair off, insisting on a close crop. The girl's offence was that when passing a cafe where the Falangist anthem was being played she had failed to raise her hand in salute. In other cases people inadvertently failing to salute had been beaten.

Soldiers of the Republican Army cannot get jobs or food unless they have papers from the town hall. On applying for papers they have to give their history and say whether they were volunteers—in which case they get no mercy—or whether they were called up and therefore had to join. They have to get statements that they were good reliable citizens, signed by two Falangists. A great many people have lost their jobs.

All young children from the age of four are being organised, issued with miniature rifles and bayonets with blunted ends, and drilled in the streets, to the great inconvenience of traffic.

SPAIN'S WORKS OF ART.

Miss Addy, said that a "beastly spirit" was being kept up in Spain. She had a copy of a Madrid newspaper containing pictures of works of art, religious pictures, which the Republican Government had guarded carefully in the cellars of Madrid. The newspaper stated that General Miaja had been keeping them to sell to the United States. "A lot of things were destroyed at the revolution," she said, "but it was the policy of the Government to guard works of art as far as possible. In the monastery where we had our hospital there were some bautiful ceilings and other priceless things, and notices were set about the wards: "Wounded, guard and respect the art of Spain. Do not write on the walls."

Women in San Sebastian are not allowed to wear frocks without sleeves or with low necks. When they bathe they must wear a combination swimming costume with another pair of drawers over it, and a long skirt. These Victorian clothes are being made in Barcelona factories. Women are not allowed to sun bathe or lie on the beach.

"HOW did the Smith wedding go off?"

"Fine, until the parson asked the bride if she'd obey her husband."

"What happened then?"

"She replied, 'Do you think I'm crazy?' and the groom, who was in a sort of daze, replied, 'I do.'"

PASTOR NIEMOLLER

No End Of Vendetta

Two years ago Pastor Martin Niemoller, leader of the German Confessional Church, was arrested by the Secret Police. After many months in custody he was put on trial and acquitted, but was immediately arrested again on Hitler's personal orders and handed over to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp.

Since then for more than a year he has been kept in strict solitary confinement. All attempts to secure his release failed because they were opposed by Hitler, who has reserved to himself all decisions in Pastor Niemoller's case. On Hitler's fiftieth birthday, April 20, 1939, Mrs. Niemoller, in a personal letter to the Chancellor, applied for her husband's release. Hitler refused, giving as his reason that "Niemoller would surely, after his release, form a centre of groups hostile to the State."

THE LATEST BLOW.

Pastor Niemoller received another blow in the form of a letter from the Nazi Church authorities informing him that he had been superannuated. The authorities added that "unless Niemoller approved of their decision within the next two weeks they would take his approval for granted." Yet they knew well that under the concentration-camp regulations Pastor Niemoller has not been in a position to answer their letter.

This new measure against Pastor Niemoller means that his family will probably be compelled to leave the rectory in his former parish, Dahlem. It means, at the same time, that the parish, now that he has legally ceased to be its pastor, will be compelled to elect a new one. As the result of elections is subject to the approval of the Nazi Church authorities the measure is intended to prevent the election of a successor to Pastor Niemoller from the Confessional Church.

The parishioners, however, at a largely attended meeting, rejected the measure and unanimously declared that they have not given up hope of again seeing Pastor Niemoller as the head of their parish.—"Manchester Guardian."

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Little Sheila.

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I HAVE been asked by Syt. Satish Bhai Desai, General Secretary of the All-Bombay Central Executive Committee, to notify that a joint meeting of the boys and girls of all Bombay and Suburban Branches of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association—will be held at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road, Khar, to-day at 8-30 A. M.

It is expected that children of Khar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Matunga, Dadar, Ghat Kopar and Bombay City will join in large numbers. A beautiful programme of songs, dances, stories, etc., has been arranged. At the end light refreshments will be served to all. The meeting will be over by 10-30 A.M.

* * * *

Our Activities

On Sunday, July 9, we had a nice programme of vocal and instrumental music at Khar by the children of Satya Sangeeta Samaj, under the leadership of Syt. Hari Gupta Bhai by whom the Samaj has been started.

This Samaj has an aim to train children in both scientific and light music. They have organised also an Orchestra party. We wish entire success to this enterprise, as music plays a very important roll in life.

At Ghat Kopar, Syt. Gijubhai Day was celebrated under the presidentship of Shrimati Urmila Behn Mehta, President of the Bombay City Balkan-ji-Bari. Besides others Syt. Durlabji Khetani, President of the Ghat Kopar Branch spoke on the occasion.

Enjoying a Swing.

* * * *

Many Happy Returns

Little Sheila whose photographs appear on this page is Member No. 1 of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. She celebrates her birthday to-day, and we take this opportunity to wish her many happy returns of the day!

May she grow to be useful to our Motherland—And may she do her bit best to serve Her!

* * * *

Recall Small Mercies

When we are depressed or grieved,
We forget we have received
Many mercies from above,
Tokens of a mighty love.
Blinded by our sufferings,
Let us not forget these things.
And when evening shadows fall,
May the heart recall
Not the sorrows of the day,
But small mercies by the way.

* * * *

The Divine Language!

By Hanuman S. S. Rao

Once there arose a controversy between the Pandits and Mullas in the Durbar of the most renowned Mughal Emperor, Akbar the Great. The subject of discussion was 'Divine Language.' All those interested in the debate agreed that there was no school to teach the socalled Divine Language.

Still the Muslim Ulemas said that Arabic was the Divine Language because their Koran which is said to have descended from the Heavens is written in that language. And Pandits pleaded for Sanskrit because Puranas are written in that language. The debate lasted long without any conclusion being arrived at.

At last the Emperor addressed "Since you all admit, and rightly too, that there is no school for teaching the Divine Language, I don't think it proper to go deep into Arabic—Sanskrit controversy. But let us experiment and see if there is actually anything like a Divine Language. Let us see if those who come into this mortal world bring any language with them. And if they do bring and that alone can be called the 'Divine Language.'

After this the Durbar dispersed.

A new palace was erected and a proclamation was made throughout the kingdom to the effect that all the children born on the day of proclamation be brought to live in that palace without delay. For looking after them a great number of male and maid-servants were employed. But they were all dumb and were strictly prohibited from uttering any sound however meaningless. The children grew up to be of five years age.

Then the Emperor visited that palace with the Ulemas and Pandits to see if the children had brought with them any language from the Nature. The children were moving hither and thither. They uttered only some mono-syllable sounds to which no meaning could ever be ascribed. So this was the Divine Language!

"If we shake off all communal and religious partiality, we can know that there is no Divine Language and none of the scriptures, of whatever religion, have been written by the hand of Almighty Providence. So looking for a Divine Language is just as foolish as interpreting the cock's crowings," said the Emperor.

At the Letter Box.

* * * *

Hobbies And Careers

By Ajit Krishna Basu

Is a hobby worth having? Surely it is, unless of course it is ill-chosen. Why is a hobby worth having? For many reasons, and I am mentioning but a few.

It is an excellent recreation and lessens the strain of work: it has wonderful enjoyment value. It is an expression of the vital energy within you. Your hobby, then, may decide your career or even become the career itself. And when a hobby becomes a career, the career oftener than not becomes very successful.

About sixteen years ago I came to know of my class-mate Dadu's hobby. We were in one of the lower classes in a certain school. Dadu's hobby was playing on the violin. Not that he was something of a Kreisler or a Menuhim then, but he and his violin were exceedingly fond of each other.

He was not so serious about his studies, and we thought he would cut a sorry figure in later life. But the fun of the thing (if fun it may be called) is that he has cut a better figure than many of us. His hobby became his career and now he is a successful instrumentalist, earning

(Continued On Page 52)

Ready for School.

On the top of a tree.

In the Rose Garden.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Don't Miss Your Copy

HOTEL OWNERS LIABLE FOR GUESTS' PROPERTY

Liability of innkeepers for losses by their guests was the subject of an important judgment in the House of Lords recently.

An appeal was heard to decide whether the owners of a residential hotel in Buckinghamshire were liable for the loss of a woman guest's jewellery stolen from her bedroom during her absence in London.

Mr. Justice Greaves-Lord had decided that they were liable and awarded her £550 with costs, but the Court of Appeal set the judgment aside.

Mrs Frances Ada Shacklock, the owner of the jewellery, now appealed to the House of Lords.

Lord MacMillan, giving judgment in support of his view that the appeal should be allowed, said that by the common law of England an innkeeper was responsible to his guests if any of their goods were lost or stolen while in his premises. The innkeeper's liability existed quite apart from any question of negligence on his part.

It did not matter if the guest's property was stolen by burglars or by servants of the inn or by other guests.

The innkeeper was liable unless the property was lost by the fault of the guest.

There was no obligation on a guest at an inn to lock his bedroom door and the omission to do so would not, by itself, relieve the innkeeper from his ordinary responsibility.

It was not the practice of guests to lock their bedrooms and leave the keys at the office, and no notice requesting this to be done was placed anywhere in the hotel. He did not think Mrs. Shacklock was negligent, in these circumstances, in leaving her bedroom door unlocked.

Lord Atkin, Lord Thankerton, Lord Wright and Lord Porter agreed and the appeal was allowed, with costs.

OWNER'S PROTECTION

An official of the Hotels and Restaurants Association of Great Britain, commenting on the case later, said hotel proprietors would welcome legislation which would give them more protection in regard to liability for their guests' lost property.

"If an innkeeper displays a notice in accordance with the Innkeepers Act of 1863 his liability may be limited to the sum of £30, provided the loss or damage is not due to the wilful act, default or neglect of the innkeeper or his servants", he added

"To take advantage of that protection a notice has to be displayed in a conspicuous place in the hall or entrance to the hotel".

Their Highnesses the Raja and Rani of Sandur have sailed for Australia by s.s. "Narkunda." During their stay in the island continent they propose to study the working of the Federal system in that country.

WILL ROOSEVELT BE PRESIDENT AGAIN?

such. Emotion would take the place of reason. The little reason that might be left would be devoted to endless searching and studying of the historical and philosophical arguments for and against a third term for American Presidents.

Dictatorship Issue

Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt would have to fight his campaign on an issue on which he has been twice defeated by Congress, to wit, the allegations that he would become an American dictator. The cry of dictatorship which was raised with such telling effect in his unsuccessful attempts to drive through his court bill and the first executive reorganization measure would be set to new and frightful music by his critics.

Gay and effective fighter that he is, the President might relish taking the dictatorship issue to the country, so far as it involved his intentions and programme. Whether it would be best to do so in an attempt at a third-term Administration is a question that must occur often to him, however, because of the very circumstances of the founding of the anti-third-term tradition.

In his magazine article on the subject in early June Mr. Ickes sought to remove from his readers' minds the idea that George Washington was willfuly the founder of the precedent. He quoted from a letter written by General Washington to Lafayette in 1788, in which the first President said, in part: "I can see no propriety in precluding ourselves from the services of any man who, on great emergency, shall be deemed universally most capable of serving the public."

Could the American people be convinced that the need for completion and perfection of the New Deal is an emergency of the scope and character suggested by George Washington? Barring the contingency of our involvement in war, in which the old idea of not changing horses while crossing a stream might be overpowering in its appeal, could the people be made to feel that further economic and social readjustment was so important as to warrant a mass endorsement of Mr. Ickes's view

(Continued From Page 10)

that "there is no other man who has anything like his (Mr. Roosevelt's) qualifications" for the Presidency?

Or would the country accept the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson, the true founder of the no-third-term tradition? Jefferson wrote at the conclusion of the second and final term of President Monroe:

"The example of four Presidents voluntarily retiring at the end of their eighth year and the progress of public opinion that the principle is salutary have given it in practice the form of precedent and usage; insomuch that should a President consent to be a candidate for a third election I trust he would be rejected at this demonstration of ambitious views."

A convincing exhibit of the President's hold upon the situation is the fact that he so completely controls the answer to the most perplexing question confronting the political community to-day. There is little question of the correctness of Mr. Farley's conclusion that Mr. Roosevelt would receive another nomination by his party, if he should ask for it. He would have to seek it in a way that would leave no doubt of his desires, however, and whether he could be re-elected is a matter for debate which would not be settled short of one of the bitterest political campaigns in the country's history. But until Mr. Roosevelt decides and indicates his personal course, the third-term issue will hang over the political scene as a low and ominous cloud.

Like A Sphinx

No one who has visited the President has been able to bring away from him any definte indication of whether he would or would not be receptive to another nomination. Within the month numerous people have sought his views on the subject. Among them were two former Democratic Governors of doubtful States, a State party chairman, several New Deal Senators and Congressmen and a Negro evangelist. Each emerged boosting Mr. Roosevelt for a third term, but each with the flat assertion that the President did not give him the slightest intimation of his intentions.

Mr. Roosevelt has been credited alternately with cleverness and bad judgment in saying nothing about his probable course. At various times, particularly when international questions were before Congress, he has been urged to make some declaration that would end the accusations that he was seeking to use the foreign crisis as a springboard for a third term.

Such a declaration would have been hazardous under the ordinary rules applying to second-term Presidents, however. If Mr. Roosevelt should suddenly step aside and make it clear that he will not run again, especially at a time when it is doubtful that he could name his successor, one wonders whether he might become at once a "lame-duck" President and whether his party, heterogeneous as it is, might not fly into a dozen pieces. His influence on Congress, none too constant during the last two years, might be materially weakened.

For clues as to the eventual answer to the present third-term pressure, it must suffice for the present to consider the source of the agitation and the demeanour of the man whose programme and popularity have brought about this interesting repetition in American history. There is no further mystery about the source. The chief agitation comes from within that inner-circle group which has been virtually unfailing in its influence upon Mr. Roosevelt since early 1937. As to the behaviour of the man——

Some eighteen months ago, when a correspondent asked Mr. Roosevelt if he would accept a third-term nomination, the President's face reddened perceptibly and he countered, somewhat testily, with an admonition to the young man to put on a dunce cap and sit on a stool in the corner.

A few days ago when another correspondent made bold to bring up the subject of the current third-term agitation, the President merely smiled and replied that he was not responsible for what other people said on the White House steps or elsewhere. It was patent that the dunce's stool had passed out of use. Perhaps it had collapsed under the heavy load of those who, during the last few weeks, have sought the answer to the most important strictly political question of the day.—("New York Times Magazine.")

A very precise old lady was going away for a holiday.

"My man," she said to a porter, "Where do I get the train to Bundoran?"

"Your train is on platform No. 7," she was informed.

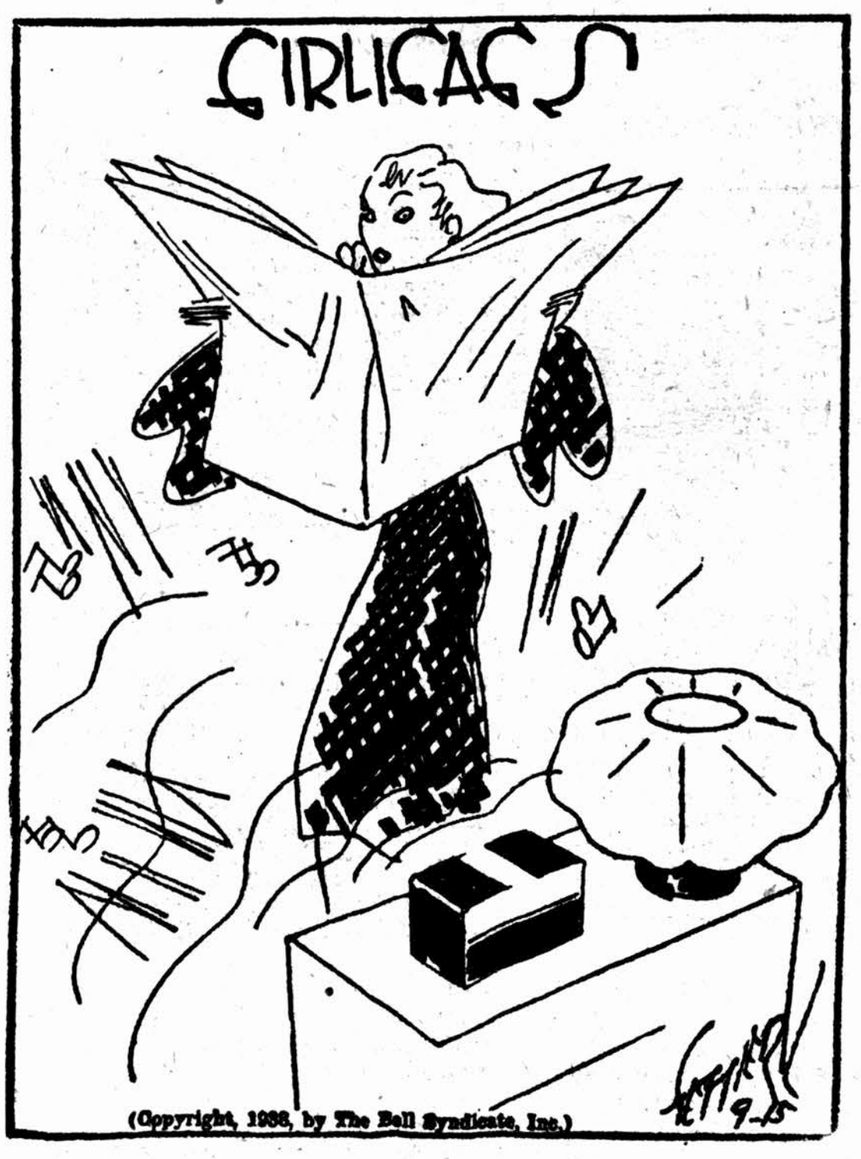
"Why do you say 'your train,' when it belongs to the railway company?"

"Why do you say 'my man,' when you know I belong to my wife?"

"What is an island?"

"It's a British concession surrounded on all sides by Japanese"

("Le Canard Enchaine," Paris)



"In these days a fellow thinks he's married a good cook," says soliloquizing Elizabeth, "if she can break an egg all by herself."

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

YOU are doubtless familiar with the story of Betsy Ross and the first American flag, but did you ever hear the story of General Puzzlewits? Probably not, as we just made up the tale.

While Betsy was sewing the stars on the field of blue, who should pay her a visit but the general himself.

"What is this I hear about you making a flag for the army?" inquired the general, "No one at headquarters tolds me anything—and, who suggested putting the stars in a circle like that? Thirteen is an unlucky number and the only way we can overcome its ill effects is by placing the stars in rows of three, for three is very lucky.

"Now, here is a plan that I worked out in which the thirteen stars are arranged in fourteen rows of three. Furthermore, each star is at the corner of a triangle. A triangle is the symbol of stability, eternal stability, I might say. What is more appropriate than to make each state appear as the cornerstone of a structure of perpetual permanence."

The general continued with his rhapsodizing, unaware that Betsy had finished her flag and taken it off to be inspected by the congressional committee. However, lest the general's mental labor go for naught, suppose you try to figure out how thirteen stars can be made to form fourteen rows, having three stars in a row.

Teasing the Train Man

"YOU'D better step on it, lady. The 10:15 leaves in a couple of minutes."

"Thank you, but I am not at all interested."

"Well, the train to Minimum is only five minutes later, if that's the one you're waiting for."

"I do not wish to go to Minimum."

"All right then. It's the train to Podunk you want; that doesn't leave till 10:43."

"It can leave at 11:53 for all I care."

"Say Miss, if you do not want to take any of those trains, what in thunder are you standing there for, eyeing me, while I put up the train notices?"

"I was just wondering how many of those number cards you need to have on hand to be able to mark the time of departure of all the trains that leave here?"

That surely was not such a terrible thing to ask that the guard had to go into a fit and throw the signs around. It is a mighty good poser for one mathematically inclined. There are three tracks terminating at the station, so that it is not impossible to have three trains leaving at the same time. What is the least number of cards, each containing a single digit, that the guard must have in order to always be able to mark the time of departure of any trains on the three tracks at any time of the day? Remember a 6 may be used as a 9 by reversing it.

Add These Up

D	U
E	H
E	D
A	P
S	T
D	E
A	

THE letters above the line in this figure form a key sentence which can be found by numbering the letters consecutively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, and then working a sum in addition, substituting the numbers for the respective letters with which they correspond.

Can you write down the sum in addition and find the key sentence?

Solution.

2	9
6	5
8	3
1	0
7	4
2	6
1	

is the required sum in addition and "Add these up," the key sentence.

Paying for His Board

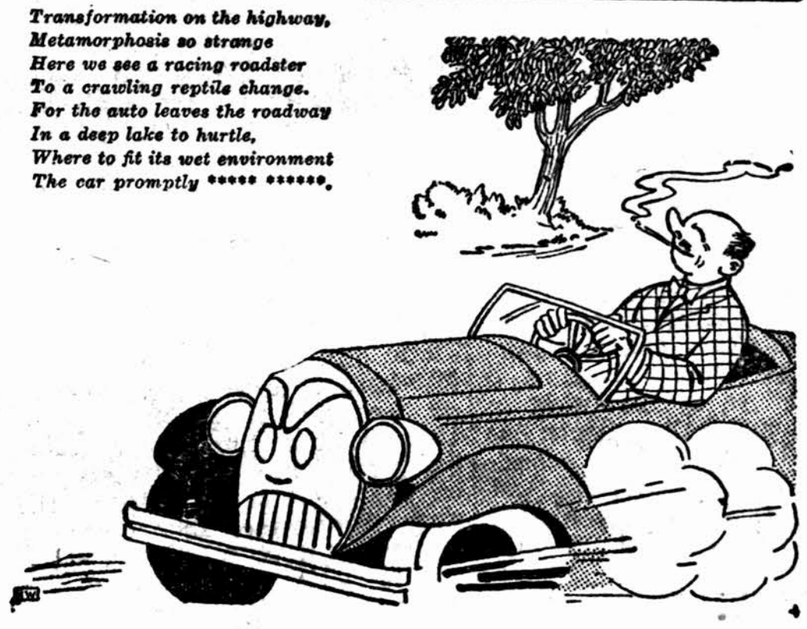
NOT having enough money to pay in the ordinary way, a man went to a boarding house and offered to pay his board by giving one link of his 60-link watch chain to the landlady every night. As he hoped to redeem the chain when he had more money however, he wanted to cut it as few times as possible. What was the best method for him to follow?

Answer: He cut links five, fourteen and thirty-one. This gave him three single links, the ones which were cut. The first group contained four connected links, the second group eight, the third group sixteen, and the fourth group twenty-nine links. In this way he could make change for 60 days, that is, deliver one additional link to his boarding house mistress each night.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

Find the Missing Words in This Riddle

Transformation on the highway,
Metamorphosis so strange
Here we see a racing roadster
To a crawling reptile change.
For the auto leaves the roadway
In a deep lake to hurtle,
Where to fit its wet environment
*The car promptly ***** ******.*



Poetic Pamela

PAMELA has accepted rings from many men only to return them, for Pamela has long ago discovered that you can go shopping without spending money. It only takes a little imagination to make yourself believe that the things you are trying on really belong to you, and the thrill of ownership one gets can inspire verses like the following:

"Far below the sunlit surface
*Of the earth, the ***** bores*
Through the solid rock in search of
Precious stones and costly ores.
*Long must he ****** imprisoned*
In the caverns he has mined,
*Groping in the sludge and *****
*Some rare ******* to find.*
Ah! But he would be rewarded,
Could he see a girl's smile bright,
When she gazes on the jewel
That his labors brought to light."

Delete one letter from the largest of the missing words and reshuffle the letters to get the second largest word. Again delete and transpose the letters to obtain the next largest word and so on.

Can you find the meaning of the cipher, 10050055N?

Solution: CLOWN.

Revealing Ages

TWO women members of a political organization, when voted into office, refused to give their exact ages to the newspaper men. One interviewing reporter neatly solved this difficulty, however, by finding out that Mrs. B—— had been three times as old as Mrs. A—— when Taft was inaugurated President and Mrs. A——, just one half as old as Mrs. B—— when Harding was inaugurated. How old were the two ladies?

Answer: Taft was inaugurated March 4th, 1909, and Harding, March 4th, 1921. Thus Mrs. A—— was 32 years old and Mrs. B——, 56 years old.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

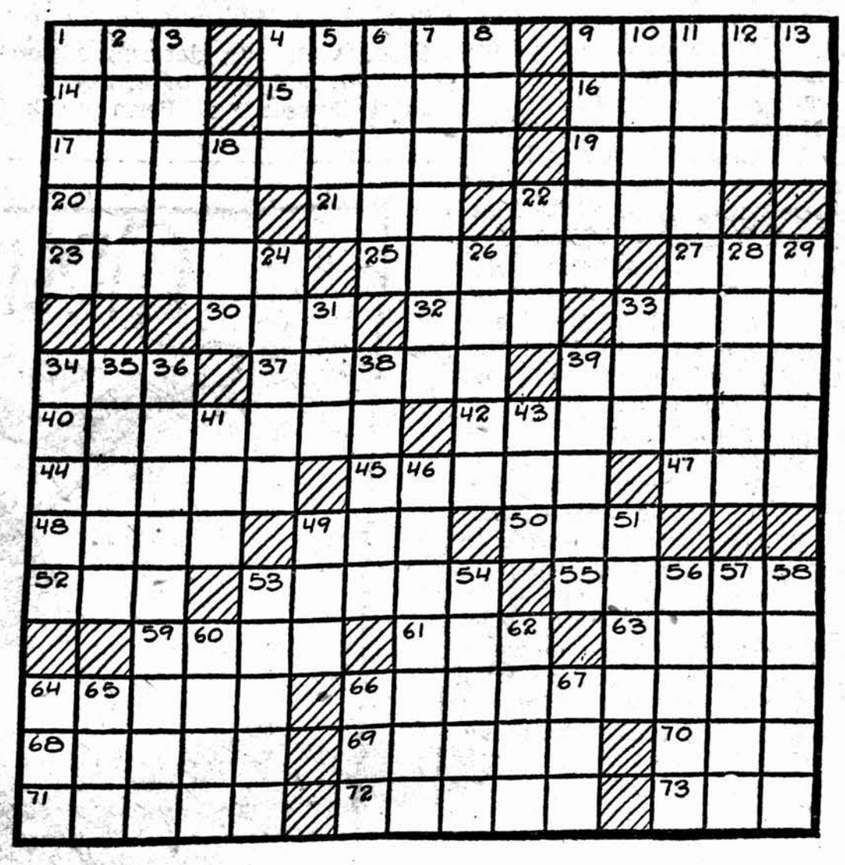
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Aeriform fluid
4—Amount at which a person is rated
9—Railroad station
14—Rice paste
15—Expiate
16—Short cape
17—What is the southernmost part of the South American continent?
19—Containing life
20—Jacket
21—Game at cards
22—Beverage
23—Functions in trigonometry
25—Newer
27—Feminine name
30—Existed
32—Cover
33—Food fish
34—100,000 rupees
37—Fewest
39—What American Revolutionary patriot wrote "The Rights of Man"?
40—Beetles
42—Who was the lover of Hero?
44—Seraglio
45—Where was a historic church council held in 1545?
47—Worm
48—Solar disk
49—Who wrote "The Tell Tale Heart"?
50—Bind with stitches
52—Thing; in law
53—Mends with interlocking stitches
55—Peruses
59—Variety of chalcedony
61—Exclamation
63—Melody
64—Nimble
66—What king started Prussia on its rise to German leadership?
68—Sharpens a razor
69—Rejuvenate
70—Seat of a bishop's authority
71—Wise men
72—Declining
73—Make a mistake

VERTICAL

1—Stares
2—Family of violin makers
3—Threads introduced beneath the skin
4—Waste piece of cloth
5—On the summit
6—Pertaining to a sound quality
7—Beasts
8—Meadow
9—What is the capital of Delaware?
10—One of the Great Lakes
11—Murder of a father
12—Palm leaf
13—Combining form: far off
18—Again
22—Furniture
24—What is the capital of Oregon?
26—Designation
28—Hills of sand
29—Imitators
31—Weight of India
33—Bushmen
34—Who wrote "The Merry Widow"?
35—Winged
36—Petting
38—Who was the first woman to sit in Parliament?
39—Who wrote "Marius the Epicurean"?
41—Number
43—Being
46—County in Scotland
49—Cushion
51—Bear on the person
53—Clothing
54—What province capital is on the southern borders of Tuscany?
56—Ascend
57—Gamester
58—Falcon
60—On the sheltered side
62—Paradise
64—Exclamations
65—Gazelle
66—Monk's title
67—Sheep



(For Solutions See Page 55)

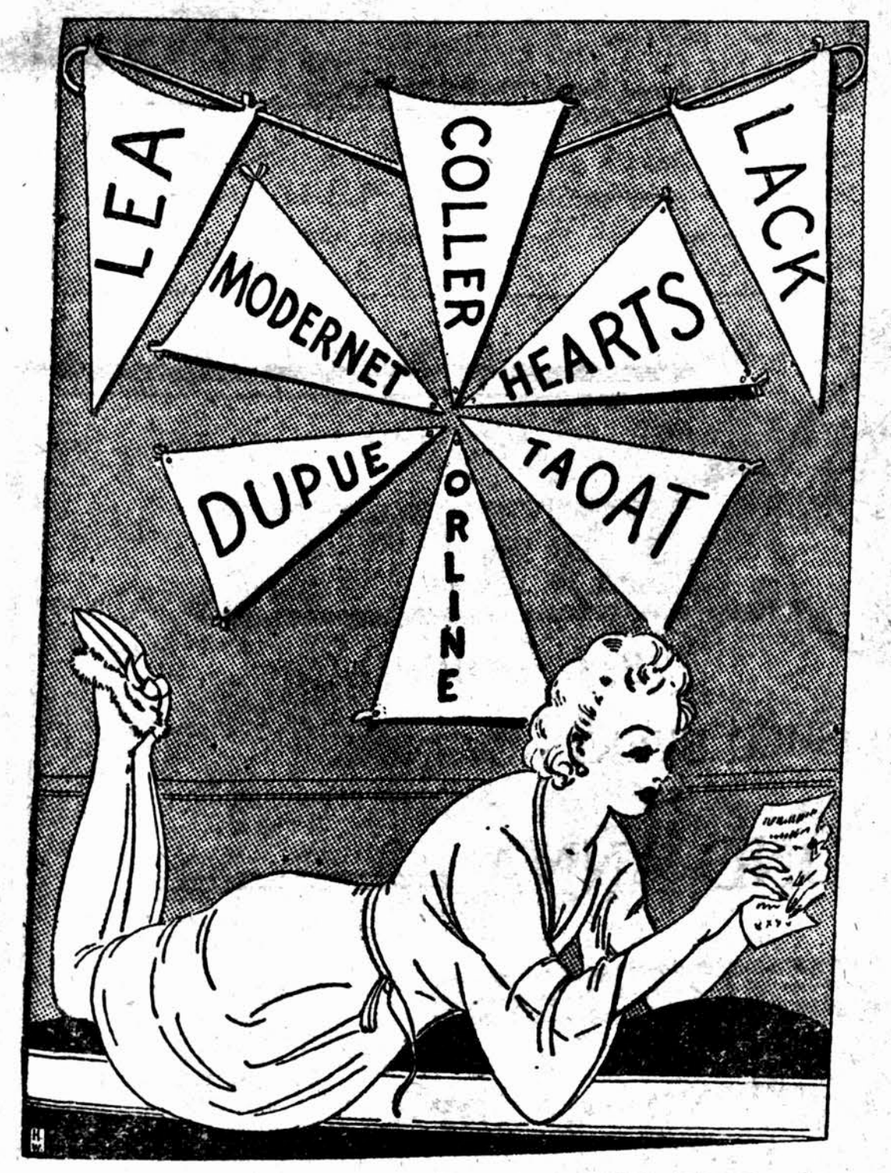
The Banker's Sign

ONE of the leading banks whose president was puzzlistically inclined, recently put up a large sign with the words, SAVE CASH. BANK HERE. There were empty spaces between the words, and the bank official offered a prize to the

first person who would fill in the blank spaces with four-letter words, each of which differed in but one letter from the word preceding and following it.

Can you supply the necessary words, so that by changing one letter at a time, SAVE becomes CASH, in five moves, CASH becomes BANK in three moves and BANK becomes HERE in four moves?

Can You Name Betty's College?



BETTY CO-ED has quite a collection of pennants from various colleges. These are souvenirs sent to her by her boy friends. As Betty goes to a woman's college, no boy sent her a pennant of her own school. Being very resourceful and determined to show her school spirit, Betty took a letter from each of her souvenir pennants and formed them into the name of her college.

In putting the letters back on the pennants, she got them a bit mixed up as you can see in the drawing. You will have to do a little puzzling to discover what was the original name on each pennant and what letter was taken from it.

Can you tell the name of the college that Betty Co-ed attends'

HOW are we taught by anagram, that the singular of *potatoes* should not be spelled with an e at its end?

Answer: The fact that the letters of "potatoes" spell also *O stop at e!* teach us that the singular is "potato" *without an e.*

A Mathematical Curiosity

THE problem is to arrange a flock of nine mathematical calculations, involving a multiplication and an addition, so that the figures on the left and right respectively, form right-angled triangles; reading from top to bottom, the hypothenuse on the left is composed entirely of ones and the hypothenuse of the triangle on the right starts with nine and reads through the digits down to one. The expression in the middle of the flock, i.e., the fifth, reads:

12345 times 8 plus 5 equal 98765

Solution:

1 times 8 plus 1 equals 9
12 times 8 plus 2 equals 98
123 times 8 plus 3 equals 987
1234 times 8 plus 4 equals 9876
12345 times 8 plus 5 equals 98765
123456 times 8 plus 6 equals 987654
1234567 times 8 plus 7 equals 9876543
12345678 times 8 plus 8 equals 98765432
123456789 times 8 plus 9 equals 987654321

IF you are sick, how can you become well, passing through only three intermediate stages?

Solution: SICK; silk; sill; will; WELL.

What Am I?

Protected, open, plain,
Without my tail I'm flat;
I'm round curtailed again;
Again, you have me pat.

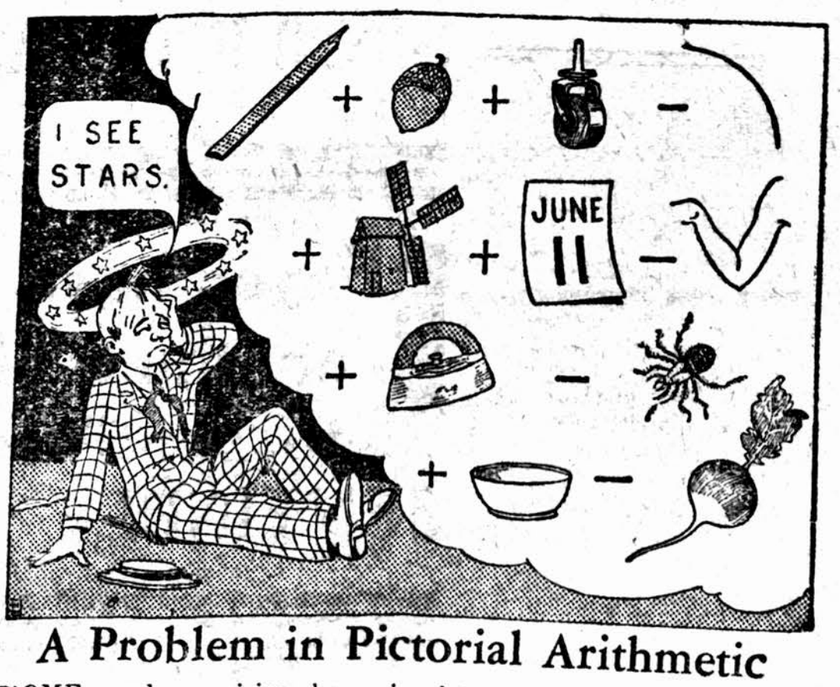
What am I and what do I become?

Answer: Patent; paten; pate; pat.

What is the tree that is warmest clad? Answer: The fir.

What is the housewife's tree? Answer: Broom.

The tree that forbids you to die? Answer: O-live.



A Problem in Pictorial Arithmetic

SOME people see visions by gazing into a crystal ball, while others get the same effect by stepping on a banana peel. Write down the letters in the names of the objects in the drawing that are preceded by a plus sign and cross off the letters of the names of the objects preceded by a minus sign. The left-over letters will spell the name of what the man on the pavement is seeing.

THE ENGLISH "COURT" IN HAMBURG

(Continued From Page 43)

"court" members erected a little summer house, which was rebuilt in 1707, and this little house was the meeting-place not only of the English but of a good number of the Hamburg City Councillors, and it is said that the little "pleasure Garden' was the scene of many bright and jovial summer festival including the wedding breakfast of the English King George III. For this momentous occasion, the "summer house" on the "bowling-green", which had been renovated and enlarged in 1707, was still too small, and the British Embassy in Hamburg therefore turned for help to the renowned German architect Sonnin, just then engaged in building the Church of St. Michael.

Sonnin was asked if he could build the new park house for the royal wedding within three weeks. He did so, with the aid of all the workmen engaged on the church building, as the church and municipal authorities placed all the materials on hand at the disposal of the English, together with all the masons, carpenters, and other workmen. The work was then commenced immediately, and by dint of working day and night, and thanks to Sonnin's genius, the building in the English Park was completed in due time, and has ever since been most popular with the English of Hamburg for all of their festal occasions. That the English residents of Hamburg took interest in the city is further shown by the fact that following their love of sports and games they found a riding stable in 1722 and maintained hunting stables until the end of the 18th Century.

The growth of the influence of English culture in Hamburg may be said to have gone hand in hand with the development of Anglo-Hamburg trade relations. These had taken on such large proportions by the close of the 18th Century that among foreign languages the people of Hamburg preferred English to the traditional French. Contemporary authors make frequent mention of the gradual introduction into Hamburg society of English fashions, English customs, and English thought. A close association between the 'court' and the literature of Germany was created by the well known and popular German writer Friedrich von Hagedorn, who was one of the Honorary Secretaries of the "court" from 1733 to his death in 1754. He was also married to an English lady.

When Hamburg was occupied by the French army in 1806, the English inhabitants of the city could only escape being made prisoners by fleeing the country. Both the "Court" and the "Bosselhof" were closed by the French military authorities. When Hamburg became free once more in 1814, the English returned almost without delay, and the English 'colony' in Hamburg continued growing larger and more influential throughout the whole of the 19th Century and indeed, up to the present time, in spite of the fact that owing to changed commercial relations with England, they were obliged to give up many of their former special privileges, and their house in the Groeninger-Strasse reverted back to the City of Hamburg.

The old "court" had to be demolished to make room for a new street in 1819, and "Bosselhof" was partitioned into building lots. The Pleasure-House in the Park was long used as a restaurant and cafe, and afterwards as an assembly room for workmens associations.

It must not be forgotten, however, that during the past 200 years the "English court" in Hamburg has played a very important part in the history and development of the old Hansa City, not only commercially, but also from a cultural standpoint. The large number of English members of the old "court" who became Hamburg citizens and whose children married the sons and daughters of Hamburg citizens, should also not be forgotten.

BLOOD TESTS ONLY NEGATIVE

The science of blood grouping is not sufficiently advanced to be of use in the law courts.

This was the opinion expressed by Miss Beatrice Davy, giving evidence recently on behalf of the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child before the Select Committee of the House of Lords considering the Bastardy (Blood Test) Bill.

Blood tests can determine non-paternity, but not paternity.

Lord Dawson of Penn asked Miss Davy: Do you think that what is good enough to apply to the saving of human life and the treatment of disease is not good enough evidence to apply to the law?

Miss Davy: The treatment of disease is more important than a law court.

She expressed the fear that magistrates might decide paternity cases on the blood test evidence if the Bill were passed.

"In the old days a girl closed her eyes when she kissed her boy-friend," says osculating Olga, "but in these days if she closes her eyes he's kissing someone else."

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY *B. G. HORNIMAN*

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ANGLO-INDIANS AND EUROPEANS

Sir Henry Gidney On Definitions

Sir Henry Gidney writes:—

The definitions of the terms "Anglo-Indian" and "European" included in Part I Para 26 of the First Schedule of the Government of India Act, having been, in the first instance, agreed upon by both the European and Anglo-Indian Associations before Parliament incorporated them in the Act, it becomes a matter merely of interpretation as to who is an Anglo-Indian and who is a European. It is a question therefore, that must be approached without prejudice, sentiment or preconceived notions of race, birth, descent, blood or loyalty.

The definition of European and Anglo-Indian which were primarily intended for electoral purposes have since been applied to employment and other purposes. The fundamental object of the two definitions is to draw the line of demarcation between those who belong to India and those who do not, among people who claim European descent in the male line, irrespective of the blood or descent of the female line. Thus, those of European descent in the male line who have their homes outside India and who come out to India for employment or trading purposes only and have no permanent stake in this country are 'Europeans.' But those of European descent in the male line who have no other home except India and who, therefore, are sons of India, having a permanent stake in this country are 'Anglo-Indians.' In neither case does the blood or descent of the 'mother' or the 'maternal line' affect the status of the individual. It is for this reason the definitions do not refer to the maternal line at all. The following are the definitions as contained in the 1935 Act:

"'Anglo-Indian' is a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent but who is a native of India."

"'European' is a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent and who is not a native of India."

NATIVE OF INDIA.

"'Native of India' includes any person born and domiciled within the dominions of His Majesty in India or Burma of parents habitually resident in India or Burma and not established there for temporary purposes only." As a matter of fact even this expression, 'native of India' as understood and defined in the Indian Councils' Act of 1870 cannot be applied to the very letter. For it will exclude persons born in a native State in India which will not come within the meaning of the term 'dominions of His Majesty in India.' The essential conditions of the definition of any Anglo-Indian may, therefore, be analysed as follows: (1) European parentage in the male line; (2) birth and domicile of the person in India (the former i.e., birth cannot be rigidly forced for an Anglo-Indian may be born at sea or outside India during parents' sojourn on a holiday out of India which cannot deprive him of his nativity) and (3) habitual residence of parents in India who must have been established in this country not for temporary purposes only. (1) is common to both European and Anglo-Indians. (2) and (3) are the factors which distinguish the two communities.

DOMICILED EUROPEAN.

Considerable confusion still exists in the minds of those who are known by the expression 'Domiciled European.' No one can be a 'Domiciled European' in India. An Indian who may be domiciled in any of the countries in Europe may be classed as a 'Domiciled European.' A European who is domiciled in India is in actual fact, a 'Domiciled Indian' or a 'naturalised Indian.' But usage has given sanction to this obviously wrong designation of those who claim 'European descent' on both sides. The term is not defined anywhere. It came into being after the 1911 census when those who were, theretofore, known as 'Eurasians' (i.e. persons of mixed descent with European parentage in the male line) were classified as Anglo-Indians. Now, however, that the 'blood or descent of the mother is no criterion for deciding whether a person is or is not an Anglo-Indian and as the present definitions of 'Anglo-Indian' and 'European' are based on the domicile of the person concerned and the habitual residence of the parents in India, 'Domiciled Europeans' come within the scope of the definition of an Anglo-Indian and none other.

Moreover, there is no reservation in the subordinate services of the Government for a person who is not a 'native of India.' And so, those who may claim 'pure' European descent on both sides, if they seek employment in India, can do so only as 'natives of India' and are, therefore, in point of fact 'Anglo-Indians.' 'Domiciled Europeans' have no representation on the various legislatures and public bodies. Representation has been given for 'Europeans' and 'Anglo-Indians.' The interests of the class known as 'Domiciled Europeans' are voiced by the representatives of the Anglo-Indian community. This does not mean that there are no common interests between Europeans and Anglo-Indians (including Domiciled Europeans). European legislators often do help the cause of the Anglo-Indian community. But it is just as well to face undeniable facts and to realise that the interests of Anglo-Indians and those of 'Domiciled Europeans' are identical. The doubts which still exist in the minds of some of the latter as to their status are partly due to the fact that the definition of the persons eligible to become members of the European Association has been based on 'blood' and not on 'domicile.' But the fact that both the European and Anglo-Indian Associations have jointly accepted the present definitions, as incorporated in the 1935 Act, is proof of the desire of both Associations not to classify the communities concerned on the basis of colour or blood, but on the basis of their economic and occupational interests. On this latter basis 'Anglo-Indian' includes 'Domiciled European' and 'European' does not include any one who is a 'native of India.'

We give below a few examples which may help to clear the issue:

(1) Father, grandfather, or more remote ancestor in the male line European: mother Indian, European or any other descent; provided they were or are permanent and habitual residents of India, son or daughter 'is Anglo-Indian.'

(2) Father European; mother European;

(a) son or daughter born and domiciled in India is 'Anglo-Indian,' provided parents were or are permanent and habitual residents of India;

"I think my play will be talked about."
"It has been."
"Has it? Who by?"
"You!"

(b) son or daughter born in India but not domiciled in India is 'European' if parents resided in India for temporary purposes only;

(c) son or daughter born in India may 'claim to be European' if parents retired in England as it may indicate parents' residence in India for temporary purposes only;

(d) son or daughter even if domiciled in India is 'European' if parents never resided in India.

*(3) Sons and daughters of the persons coming under 2(b), 2(c) and 2(d) are Anglo-Indians provided such persons reside in India permanently and provided they are of European descent in the male line.

*(N.B. The anomaly of the parents being European and the children being Anglo-Indians cannot be avoided.)

It may be added that the wife of a European or an Anglo-Indian of whatever descent can elect to be registered as European or Anglo-Indian as the case may be. And a child whose father belongs to an Asiatic or non-European race or people (such as Jews and Armenians) cannot be Anglo-Indian or European.

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

a decent living in perhaps the sweetest way possible.

I know a gentleman whose one great hobby was gardening. He gradually became so expert in the art that he gave up his job—he was a petty clerk—and decided to live on gardening alone. Some then called him a fool, but now all are calling him wise, for his nursery business has enabled him to give employment to many on salaries higher than what he had himself earned as a clerk before.

Many whose business now is toy manufacture began toy-making as a hobby, and then the hobby became a career. I could add to examples almost ad libitum, but what is the use?

What I am eager to tell you is that you must have a hobby, and it must be well-chosen. It must not be anything harmful to you or anyone. See that it suits you well and is not beyond your means.

Take your hobby seriously, not in a half-hearted manner. Be sincere to it, and it will do you good. Remember that many successful careers began as hobbies.

* * * *

The Birth Of Shivaji

By K. G. Asrani

A strange tale is told about the birth of Shivaji. But it is not history. It is a fable.

One night, Shahaji, the father of Shivaji, had a dream in which he saw a Sanyasi. He was in rags and had applied the sacred ash to his body. The Sanyasi came to Shahaji, with a mango in his hands. This he gave to Shahaji, saying "Eat half of this fruit. Give the other half to your wife, Jijabai. She will have a son. It will be Shiva himself, for he comes to help the people of this land. Let him live his own life after he is twelve, and he will be a great and good prince."

Then the Sanyasi vanished, and Shahaji awoke from his dream. He said to himself, "The Sanyasi was Shiva himself. I could not mistake him. A divine son will be born to me. I will call him Shivaji".

And it was so. For, in the year 1627 Shivaji was born in the Shivner Fort. One of the walls of the house where he was born can be seen to this day.

* * * *

Patriotism

By Raj Rani

Patriotism is nothing but love for one's country: a love that knows nothing more lovely and nobler than one's Motherland. For a patriot there is no sacrifice too great for his country. "My country, right or wrong", is the motto of patriots. Men without this instinct have dead souls.

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land.'

Even the birds are said to have these feelings. But we Indians are worse than birds. A band of a very small nation is ruling over this vast continent with innumerable souls: A matter of extreme shame!

What is it that makes us slaves? Our lack of feeling for our Motherland, for our nation and for our dignity! Even though we are without arms, we can be free if we are prepared to face anything and everything that comes in our way (as it is not the gun but the man behind it that fights)—even death!

"How can a man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his Gods?"

"DEAR COMPANIONS".

(Padamsi Mulji)

Satya Sangeet Samaj boys and girls under the leadership of Syt. Hari Gupta Bha i (centre) entertained the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Children on Sunday, July 9, at Laxmi Nagar Hall.

Week-End Traffic

Scatter about the room a number of chairs. These represent garages, and should be one less than the number of players. The players represent motor-cars and form a line at one end of the room behind a leader.

While music is played as for musical chairs the traffic line follows its leader in and out and round the room. When the music stops each car dashes for a garage and stands by it.

The car from whom there is no garage retires. One chair is removed, and the game begins again. The winner is the one who first reaches the last remaining garage when the music stops for the end of the game.

* * * *

Try This

Fix a large sheet of white paper to a board and hang it on the wall. Each player should take a pencil in his right hand, and make a large figure six on the paper, at the same time making a circle with his right foot, moving from left to right. The results are usually most amusing.

* * * *

Sunlight Brings Health

Sunlight is essential to health. People who are deprived of sunlight, through living in dark basements, always suffer. Many diseases can be cured by sunlight. The light is like a food to our bodies. It enters the body just as truly as air, water or bread.

If we do not have enough light our blood becomes pale, and we look wan. Under the influence of light we breathe more deeply, and we also take in more oxygen and give out more carbon dioxide in daylight than in darkness.

Light enters through the nerves of the eyes and of the skin, and affects the brain. We benefit not only by the visible rays which we know as light, but by invisible rays, which do our bodies an immense amount of good, though we cannot see them.

* * * *

The Hunt

An almost bald-headed boy went into a barber's. After his hair had been trimmed the barber said: "That will be eight annas, sir".

"Surely you're not going to charge me eight annas for cutting these few hairs?" exploded the boy".

"No sir", replied the barber. "The charge is for finding them."

* * * *

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If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

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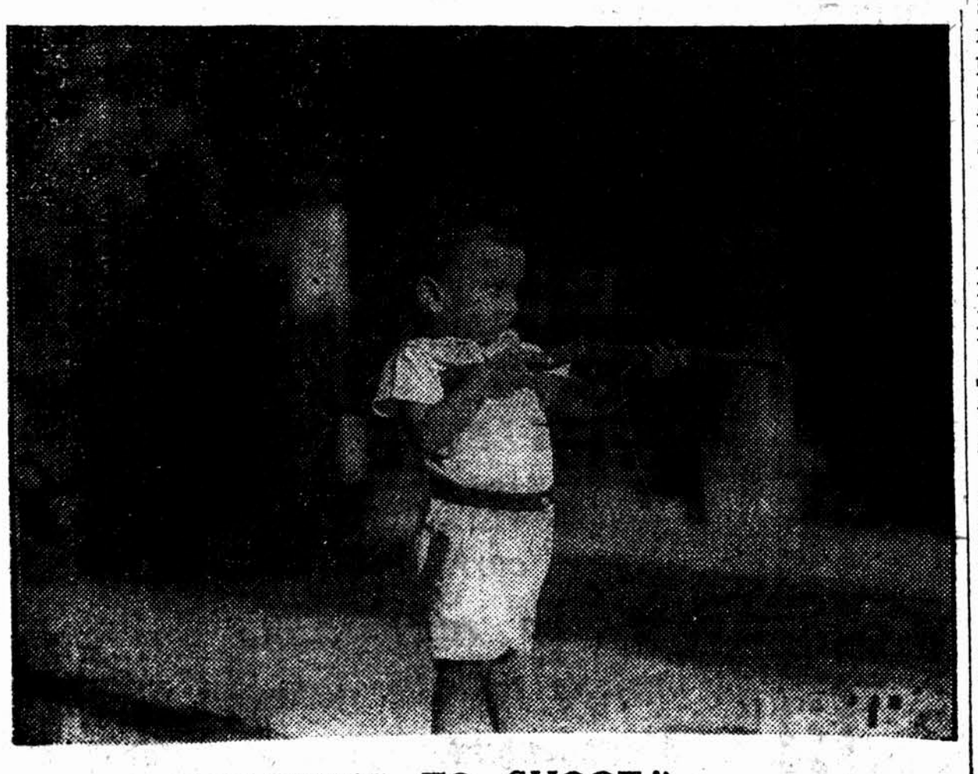

"LEARNING TO SHOOT."

(Shashi Ramdas)

POETS AND POETRY TO-DAY

Bridges's "Testament of Beauty" sold fifteen thousand copies—some cynics say because women readers mistook the significance of the title and bought the book thinking it was a treatise on cosmetics and beauty culture. The only other book of verse that has sold largely during the last ten years is Mr. Masefield's "Collected Poems," a rich body of work, full of his enormous vitality and emotional force.

And there we stop. The younger poets to-day—where are they? Mr. Eliot is now famous. His name has penetrated beyond the field of literary life, and his play, "Murder in the Cathedral," has brought him before the general public, that terrifying, indifferent monster who always enters where angels fear to tread, and who does not even know that it 'has' entered. But it is no criticism of Mr. Eliot's poetry to say that if he had to live on the income from royalties on it, he would lead a severely ascetic life. And as for the others, many of whom are already little classics in a little world of literary fashion—such as Mr. Auden, or Mr. Stephen Spender, or Mr. Day Lewis, all poets of quality with recognizable voices of their own—all these are, I will say with confidence, totally unknown to the man in the street.

Cloud Of Indifference

All imaginative writing to-day is under a cloud of public indifference. The novel is in not much better case. What is the reason for this? We don't know. We can only guess. We might say it is due to international unrest But God knows there was enough international unrest in 1917, when the boom in poetry suddenly began And there has been enough unrest in Spain in the last three years Yet in Barcelona during the civil war the young poets were publishing their verse, and putting it out in small brochures and magazines, in spite of the calls of the Republican army, and the German and Italian 'planes overhead.

No! danger, distress, even horror do not always destroy the public interest in poetry. It may be that they even accelerate it, by driving the people back once more to first principles, and to the elementary emotions, instincts and intuitions, out of which poetry springs. It may be that civilization, with its complications, subtleties, and snobberies, is too smooth, too well lubricated for poetry. Certainly politics is poetry's enemy, just as the politician, with his shoddy mind, his glib promises, his vapid rhetoric and his inhuman generalizations, is the antithesis of the poet. I remember what Coleridge said once in one of his letters: "I never knew a passion for politics exist for a long time without swallowing up, or absolutely excluding

"Any luck?"
"Ever have any luck?"
"No!"
"My wife's mother fell in last week!"

(Continued from Page 9)

a passion for religion." And believe me, religion and poetry are brother and sister, born of the same mother, Faith.

And to-day, we seem to be ridden by politics. Private life is at a discount, such is the anxiety of Europe. Totalitarian ideas, and totalitarian methods, are not only being forced upon the German and Italian people, they are also being injected like illicit drugs into the democratic countries. Standardization becomes more efficient and more ruthless, so that rationalized industry can function at its maximum output. Unless the public can be trained to buy cars all of one pattern, there is overlapping and waste of mechanical energy. I say thank God for that overlapping. and that waste. It may, in the end, be the salvation of our souls. Just as we are being forced to wear the same kind of gas-mask to save us from the machinations of the chemists, so we are gradually being induced to wear the same kind of intellect-mask to save us from the danger of individual thought, the fire of new ideas, and the intoxicating atmosphere of poetry.

Economic Factor

We live in a world of advertising. We are told that an advertised article is a guaranteed article. "If it is advertised, it is good." Those are the words. What an attack upon our common sense, to say nothing of our poetic sense! Every commodity of life has to become a proprietary article in order to fit into the advertisers' profitable world.

And that cancer has attacked publishing. Small publishing houses, those brave ventures with an individual touch and the promise of discriminating taste in the output of books and ideas; one after one they are crushed by this monstrous growth. And how long will the big firms be able to sustain it? Already they have to adopt new, anti-cultural methods. in order to keep down their expenses. The richest publisher can now no longer afford to put out a book because he likes it, or because he feels that it is worth being given to a public that will probably be indifferent, but which may see the merit in it. To-day, he has to be almost certain about his sales, and he dare not allow himself much margin for what after all is the real joy of publishing—the putting out of books which are a completely unknown quantity, rare things, creations perhaps of genius, strange in form, prophetic in content.

You see now another side of the difficulty. The poet is confronted not only with the present abnormal indifference of the public towards all kinds of imaginative literature; he has to face also the economic revolution which is taking place in the publishing trade. It is obvious that in the present state of publishing technique, a slim volume of verse, to be sold, let us say, at a price of 3s. 6d., or at most 5s., with an edition of not more than 1,500—it is obvious that this book will not stand much advertising. The publisher, may slip it in once, or even twice, at the bottom of the full column which he is forced to take in the Sunday papers, or in the intellectual weeklies. But he cannot afford more. And that little which he does afford is simply money thrown away, except in so far as it serves to keep the name of his firm before the public. But he can do this last on the names of more potentially remunerative books; biographies, novels, works on current political, economic or social problems. Thus he has no incentive to load his heavy overhead charges on the slender spine of a book of verse.

Then there is another factor, that of the selling machine in the book world to-day. Practically all novels, and the majority of other books, are borrowed not bought, by readers in this country. The subscription library system is so highly organized that most of the book-appetite of our population is catered for. People don't need to buy books. There is no house-room for them to-day; even less than there is for framed pictures. That is one reason why painters and poets starve.

Now the subscription libraries dislike handling books that cost less than 7s 6d. Their actuarial methods are worked out on that basis, and they cannot depart from it without disorganizing their distributive machinery. A publisher knows that if he puts out an unduly short novel at even 6s., he will have great trouble to persuade the libraries to subscribe it.

Influence Of B. B. C.

All that the publisher can depend on, when he takes the risk of putting out a book of poems, is the uncertain few in the poetry-reading public who will take the trouble to go to a book-shop, order and pay for the book. For neither will the book-shop stock it. The book-shop stocks nothing except cheap editions of popular fiction, the new books by the famous few, and books on topical subjects. There are exceptions, of course. But that is the general rule.

So that is how we stand to-day; we who practise the art of verse. And what can we do about it? Well, the first thing to do about it is to earn our living at something else. Then, since we cannot hope to find a public through the printing of our work in book form, we must try and make that contact in another way. That way is through the speaking of our verse. The possibilities there are more hopeful, because we have at least one factor in our favour—the B.B.C. The B.B.C. is an instrument ideally constituted to make a contact of the most intimate and private nature between the poet and his listeners. If his verse is made for being spoken, and if he takes the trouble to extend and perfect his technique by learning how to speak verse, and especially his own verse, with all the accomplishment that a musician is expected to show in the performance of his compositions, then the B.B.C. will be induced, sooner or later, to give him a hearing.—"John O' London's Weekly".

HONEY COOKERY

(Continued From Page 13)

1/2 teaspoon each soda and salt
1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
1/2 cup chopped nut meats

Soak the chopped apricots in the sour milk about 15 minutes. Cream the shortening and honey thoroughly, add the egg and beat until creamy. Add the all-bran apricots and milk. Let soak until most of the moisture is taken up. Sift the flour with baking powder salt and nutmeg. Combine with the nut meats. Add to the first mixture, stirring only until the moisture is taken up. Bake in a greased loaf pan with waxed paper in the bottom, in a moderate oven about 1 hour and 10 minutes.

HONEY-COCOA SYRUP

1-1/4 cups cocoa
1 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon each nutmeg and cinnamon
1-1/2 cups boiling water
1-3 cup of honey
2 teaspoons vanilla

Combine cocoa, sugar, salt and spices. Add boiling water and blend. Place over low heat and cook five minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, cool, add the honey and vanilla. Store in a covered jar in the refrigerator until needed. Use hot or cold as a sauce over ice cream or puddings, or use in milk as a beverage.

For a hot drink use 1/2 cup of the syrup to 4 cups scalded milk. For a cold drink use a little more syrup, add to the cold milk and beat or shake until well blended.

ARE YOU GUILTY?

Of the unfortunate habit of extinguishing a cigarette by dropping it in your teacup?

* * * *

Of forgetting the name of a person to whom you have just been introduced and having to ask: "I'm sorry, but what is your name again?"

* * * *

If you are a woman, of combing your hair at the meal table; of powdering your nose or using lipstick in the presence of other people?

* * * *

Of "household procrastination"—continually putting off the business of getting the lawn-mower sharpened, fixing the chain which holds the hand-bowl stopper in place, or delaying the comparatively simple job of mending that broken light fuse?

* * * *

Of pushing your way past people in a crowd who, quite likely, are in just as great a hurry as you?

New Honorifics

It may be that the Bishop of Birmingham, so far from objecting to the title of "His Holiness" for the Pope, should really be looking round for new honorifics of equal sonority with which to enrich conversational life. Professor J. B. S. Haldane had the right idea when he wrote in the "Rationalist Annual".

"I am fond of honorific titles, and I think that life has lost slightly in picturesqueness by their obsolescence. Besides His Majesty the King, His Holiness the Pope, and His Worship the Mayor, I should like to be able to speak of his Ferocity the Major General. His Velocity the Air Marshal, and His Impiety the President of the Rationalist Press Association".

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World News From Across The Seas

wicket with the first ball he bowled in county cricket.

Bad health threatened to terminate his career a few seasons later, but the county club sent him to Skegness for a time, and he is a fit man now. Training with the Chesterfield Soccer team also built up his health.

* * * *

Wally Hammond has been elected a member of the Purchasers' Club. This club enrols as members men of prominence who are declared to have "bought" their election by some abnormal action.

Hammond's achievement, as reigning captain of England, was in a recent village cricket match. He was caught by an ex-captain of England, Lord Tennyson, off the bowling of another ex-captain, Mr. A. P. F. Chapman.

The club has a tie of blue, green and white. And members do not seek election In fact, they may never have heard of the club until they receive their tie by post.

The late Lord Birkenhead was a member. He was due to deliver a lecture in Dublin, took the wrong boat and woke up to find himself in Belfast, with his valet meanwhile safe in Dublin. And Mr McCormick, the Australian fast bowler, was elected a year ago after bowling his 100th no ball.

Members of the club collect what they call bun pennies"—pennies bearing the head of Queen Victoria in which her hair is dressed in a "bun". From these collections £14,000 has been given to charities since the war.

* * * *

There is another unusual sporting club, similar in character to the Purchasers' Club. It is the Old Borstalian Club, originated some years ago by Mr. Frank Douglas a former captain of the Richmond Rugby Football Club.

He invited as members famous "Rugger" players who, in his opinion, would have qualified for education at Borstal. Mr. J. B Rosher, a London solicitor who. during the war, became a general at the age of 25, is Governor of the Club Mr. Douglas is the Chief Warden, and Sir Joseph Napire is the bursar

The "inmates" of the club are "incarcerated" for life on payment of a two guineas "fine." They include such famous sportsmen as Mr. Dale Bourn, Mr. Babe Barnato, and Mr. K. S. Sellar, the county cricketer. The club originally devoted its time exclusively to cricket. Now the members also play golf. And there is an annual competition for two trophies known as the Chief Warder's Tankard and the Governor's Niblick.

The club tie was designed by Miss Doris Zinkeisen. It represents a yellow rabbit in full flight across a chocolate ground.

* * * *

Gramophone records and a dictaphone were brought into a Paris court the other day by a Paris confectioner who wished to divorce his wife.

He alleged that he had installed a microphone in his home and had recorded domestic quarrels unknown to his wife. The cords would prove, he said, that his wife was impossible to live with peaceably. His lawyer said he based his case entirely on the testimony of the records.

The President of the Court, however, refused to hear them, ruling that they could not be accepted as constituting any legal guarantee of truth.

* * * *

WHAT THEY SAY:

I could not become a cow and pool painter. I have known artists who learned to paint a cow and a pool, and who continued to paint a cow and a pool. They became the best cow and pool painters in the world, and they remained cow and pool painters to the end!

—Rockwell Kent, famous American artist.

European statesmen are seasoned power-politicians and international poker players. Ours are not. As a people, we think first and last of world welfare when a crisis comes. If we go to war to save civilization, we shall be the only nation that does so. The others will be fighting for (a) their own hies and (b) post-war loot.

—"Collier's" (New York).

Could not church bells be reserved for the purpose of warning? With their sound in our ears, even though we were only half awake, we would do our respirators and seek shelter against air raids with comparatively light heart for the bells would provide to each town and village a sign not of fear, but of faith.

—A correspondent in the "Daily Telegraph," London.

Taking it all round, I think A.R.P. will do more harm than good. I prefer to trust God, and I think He will be annoyed when He hears about A.R.P.

I venture to suggest that Bath City Council do the same, and then we shall get that rate down another 2d.

—A letter in "Bath and Wilts. Chronicle."

* * * *

There are disturbing signs that neither the professional chiefs of the three British fighting services nor their civilian spokesmen in the Cabinet are agreed as to the allocation of rearmament expenditure. The Navy, Army, and R.A.F. each think the other services are receiving too much and themselves too little consideration.

Particularly does the Air Ministry feel that, despite all the speeding-up of production, Britain has not yet asserted equality with Germany. Recent figures as to Britain's first-line air strength given by the Air Ministry strongly support this view.

* * * *

The signing of a new treaty between Germany and Italy will shortly be announced.

In this Italy will lease to Germany the old port of Tireste for the duration of ten years. It is the largest Adriatic port. It belonged before the war to Austria.

Germany will be allowed to keep there her own raw materials, naval construction staff and to use this old part of the port as a naval base and warship construction yard.

* * * *

In preparation for the return of Germany's "lost" colonies a big extension of "foreign and tropical education" for German girls and housewives is being undertaken.

At Witzenhausen over 200 girls are being taught farming suited to tropical conditions. At Rendsberg girls are learning tropical housewifery. At Lendenburg instruction in general colonial problems is being given.

In all cases the maps, etc., are those of the German former territories.

* * * *

Danzig has recently been the centre of Nazi agitation against Poland. Under the control of the "League for the German East", a lively "campaign of enlightenment" is being carried out, especially in the neighbourhood of Ratibor, Oplen and Rosenberg (and in particular in the country districts) by which the population is to be persuaded that Germany can no longer tolerate a situation in which Danzig "betrayed" by the League of Nations continues to suffer under the Polish yoke.

In the industrial districts of Upper Silesia the Colonial League is working in the same direction.

* * * *

Characteristic of the deterioration of relations between the Czech population and the German authorities in the Protectorate is that the singing of the Czech national anthem is now being considered an "act of defiance" towards the regime.

In a number of cases, people have been arrested and beaten up for singing the anthem.

Twelve proud New York police officials are wearing new silver cuff-links. Each set of links bears a "G" and an "R" with a crown above.

The links are a present from King George and Queen Elizabeth, in recognition of the exceptionally efficient police protection given them during the royal visit to New York.

Police Commissioner Lewis Valentine and Chief Inspector Louis Costuma have received autographed photographs of the King and Queen.

(Continued From Page 2)

SHAW'S LATEST

Premiere On Aug. 7

LONDON.

LONDON.—George Bernard Shaw has completed his new play about Charles II, "In Good King Charles's Golden Days". It will have its premiere at the Malvern theatre festival—begun ten years ago as a tribute to Mr. Shaw's genius—on August 7.

(As disclosed by Mr. Shaw last December, the characters in the play include prominent persons of the period. Among them are Isaac Newton, George Fox and Nell Gwynn. The latter appears in a minor role as a court charmer.)

"As soon as you clear the machine, pull the ring and the parachute opens."
"But supposing it doesn't open, Sergeant?"
"Then bring it back and we'll give you another."

A Flag Day Code Puzzle

THIS patriotic puzzle represents a subject dear to our hearts. How quickly can you interpret it?

First find the alphabetical equivolent of each number, for example, 1-A, 2-B, etc., and place the result above each number. Then fill in the names of the musical notes in the spaces designated above each note.

(For solution see page 55)

DON'T COUGH all night!

When you wake with a throat tickle, chase it away with the throat-soothing ingredients of Vicks VapoRub. How? Suck a tasty Vicks Cough Drop.

VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

How Strong Is Germany's Air-Force?

man air-force, intends the minimum strength of the air-arm to be equal to the combined strength of the French and British air-forces. With this end in view the German Government extends a rigid control over the foreign exchange which enables the State to dictate precisely which industries shall, and which industries shall not, get essential supplies of raw material.

German ambition is to store two reserve 'planes for every active first-line 'plane. Military authorities prophesy that 80 to 90 per cent of fighting 'planes will crash in the first month of hostilities. Germany's ability to replace her losses, if indeed she can do that, is the final word in her mastery of the air. That is why Germany's monthly output of machines was until recently far ahead of any country's—with the possible exception of Soviet Russia.

Worst Casualty Record

The American viewpoint, already quoted, estimates that Germany is producing at the rate of 1,000 machines a month and that as new factories are created output will increase by 100 until it reaches the staggering figure of 1,600 per month by autumn. These figures perhaps err on the side of over-statement for they cannot be corroborated either by Russian, British or French estimates. The "Economist", also already quoted, does not believe that German output in the last quarter of 1938 exceeded 500 'planes a month and declares that the figure now may have risen to about 600. British production at the beginning of this year appears to have been about 400 'planes a month, but with the acceleration of rearmament it is highly probable that British output to-day has equalled if not exceeded the German rate of production.

In 1935, Germany's aero-industry was estimated to have produced about 4,000 machines of all kinds. At the same time her productive plant was being extended to obtain a potential capacity of about 2,000 aeroplanes and 4,000 aero-engines a month. But the disparity between Germany's productive capacity and effective strength is very marked and can possibly be explained in terms of

(Continued From Page 1)

lack of, raw material; a too rapid development of the aero-industry with a corresponding shortage of experienced pilots, and a low quality of production. The lack of experienced pilots, seriously felt even to-day, caused the German air-force, since its expansion to formidable dimensions, to suffer casualties in pilots which exceeded a 100 a month. In this respect the German air-force has perhaps the worst record of any air-force in the world.

But by 1936, largely due to co-operation with American factories, the defects of the German aero-engine were overcome and the super-charged aero-engine which Germany formerly lacked and which had hitherto resulted in the production of low-quality machines, became available in Germany for the first time. The German aero-industry forged ahead. With the introduction of the crude-oil aero-engine which has the advantages of safety, a greater radius of action, and low fuel costs, German 'planes reached a high level of efficiency. In 1936-37 the German air-force was completely re-organised and the older types were replaced by the modern high-performance machines which were first tried out in the Spanish war with very impressive results.

Splendid Organisation

The performance of German machines and the high level of efficiency to be expected of them has clearly been demonstrated in Spain and in the various world records for altitude and speed which German machines still hold. Germany's crack pursuit 'plane is the Messerschmitt, which won the world speed record of 379 miles per hour, and the record for climb from field to 9,000 feet and back in 2 minutes, 5 seconds. It is a single-motor, single-seater 'plane which carries two machine guns and fires a 3/4 inch cannon through the hollow hub of the propeller. Britain's best planes, the Spitfire and the Hurricanes, are comparable to the Messerschmitt in many respects. But Germany has, so far, a marked inferiority in bombers and has, as yet, produced no types to compare favourably with Britain's Blenheim bombers. In organisation, personnel, ground staff and number of aerodromes German superiority is even more marked.

Germany undoubtedly has the finest ground staff and organisation in the world. The 800 odd German aerodromes with an estimated capacity of between 10,000 and 12,000 machines are widely scattered and offer tactically no concentrated target for enemy attack. These aerodromes will ensure German squadrons with airfields both for forced landings and for taking off in every possible contingency. No matter what the tactical situation landing fields will always be available for Germany's air battalions.

The German aero-industry employs about 400,000 men of which 160,000 build 'planes and the rest motors. The personnel of the German air-force exceeds 206,000. In addition to this the National Socialist Flying Corps gives free training to every German youth who shows aptitude. So far training has already been given to 65,000 youths between the ages of 18 and 20. Below this age are 100,000 members of the Hitler Youth who are, it is stated, earmarked for aviation training. Compare these figures with those of the British and French air-forces. Before British and French rearmament, Britain's air-force personnel totalled about 87,950, while French personnel was even lower being about 64,650. Compare also Germany's 800 odd aerodromes with Britain's 400. French figures for aerodromes are not readily available but it is certain that they are lower even than the British figures.

Thus, wherever figures are available they show that Germany has a numerical superiority over even a combination of the British and French air-forces in almost every department pertaining to the air-arm. In the event of hostilities the tremendous air-power of Italy, Germany's ally, will also have to be reckoned with.

Not Invincible

Where did Germany get the raw material to build up her air-armada? Germany has abundant supplies of aluminium which is the principal material used in aircraft. Substitutes, where other material was lacking, have been developed by research. For example Germany leads the world in the utilization of magnesium. Synthetic rubber and laminated wood, the latter almost as hard as iron, have also been used to a great extent. And there is no evidence to presume yet that these substitutes have in any way caused a deterioration in the quality of German machines. The average life of fighting 'planes is about 30 flying hours and Germany sees no necessity to build her machines up to standards expected of commercial aircraft.

But in spite of her tremendous aerial strength, Germany is not invincible. The ultimate decision in modern warfare depends not upon the air-arm, but as has been proved by the wars in China and Spain upon the army. The Republicans in Spain lost the War not because a vastly superior air-force was pitted against them but because they could not control the seas; and because they suffered from a shortage of artillery and munitions. They were starved into submission.

Other factors also stand out. Germany's advantage in the air can be offset by a combination of the air-fleets of Britain, France and Soviet Russia. Another important point that arises is: Can Germany who has less resources, inadequate supplies of raw material, and a numerical inferiority in factories and industrial plants, as compared to Britain, continue to maintain this aerial superiority in the future? There is increasing evidence to show that she cannot. Germany has reached the end of her tether. She has now either got to slow down her rate of production or crack. On the other hand, Britain who has only recently entered the armament race has both the resources and the raw material to continue piling up armaments for an indefinite period. Already the British armament industries are working overtime to make up for the present disparity in 'planes. According to the latest figures issued, the newer total of 2,370 first-line aircraft, promised by March 31, 1939 in the House of Commons last year, has been achieved and perhaps surpassed.

Solutions of Today's Puzzles

TEASING THE TRAIN MAN: The least possible number of cards the guard must have on hand is 75. The greatest number of 1's used at one time on one sign will be four at 11:11. The most 0's will be three at 10:00. Three each will be required of 2, 3, 4 and 5, while two each will be sufficient of 6, 7 and 8. No 9's will be needed, as at no time do two sixes and a nine, or two nines and a six occur. Thus, each single sign board will require 25 cards, because of the possibility of three trains leaving at exactly the same time.

Poetic Pamela: The missing words are: Mineral, Remain, Miner and Mire.

The Banker's Sign: SAVE, Sane, Cane, Cant, Cast, CASH, Cask, Bask, BANK, Hank, Hark, Hare, HERE.

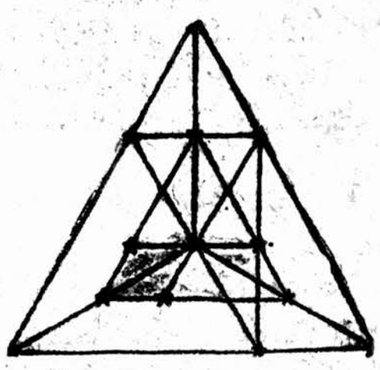
Flag Day Puzzle: Reading the code correctly we get the words "The Star-Spangled Banner." The letter T is represented by 20, H by 8 and E is a note in the musical scale. All the other letters are decoded in the same way.

Naming Betty's College: The name of Betty's college is BRYN MAWR. The names originally on the souvenir pennants were: Yale, Cornell, Clark, Notre Dame, Amherst, Purdue, Oberlin and Ottawa.

Pictorial Arithmetic: The answer is CONSTELLATION. The names of the objects are: Rasp, Acorn, Caster, Axe, Mill, Date, Arm, Iron, Spider, Dish, Radish.

Missing Words Riddle: The answer is Turns turtle.

G	A	S		R	A	T	A	L		D	E	P	O	T
A	M	E		A	T	O	N	E		O	R	A	L	E
P	A	T	A	G	O	N	I	A		V	I	T	A	L
E	T	O	N		P	A	M		B	E	E	R		
S	I	N	E	S		L	A	T	E	R		I	D	A
			W	A	S		L	I	D		S	C	U	P
L	A	C		L	E	A	S	T		P	A	I	N	E
E	L	A	T	E	R	S		L	E	A	N	D	E	R
H	A	R	E	M		T	R	E	N	T		E	S	S
A	T	E	N		P	O	E		S	E	W			
R	E	S		D	A	R	N	S		R	E	A	D	S
		S	A	R	D		F	I	E		A	R	I	A
A	G	I	L	E		F	R	E	D	E	R	I	C	K
H	O	N	E	S		R	E	N	E	W		S	E	E
S	A	G	E	S		A	W	A	N	E		E	R	R



Rosalie of the First Flag

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AHMEDABAD:- Chandulal Premchand, Three Gates.
BARODA:- A. Roy & Co: Raopara Road.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

THE music-hall performer was making rhymes upon words suggested by members of the audience.

"Will any member of the audience give me a subject?" he said.

"Impecuniosity," yelled a voice.

The poet paused a minute, and then: "Pardon me," he said, "but I never rhyme on religious subjects."

* * * *

WISHING to dispose of his dog for a while, as he was going into the country, a man went to the local S.P.C.A. centre.

"Could you sell this dog for £10,000?" he asked.

"But man, no dog's worth that much," was the reply of the amazed agent.

But the other insisted. Some weeks later he returned and, asking about his dog, was told it had already been bought.

"Do you really mean you got cash?" he inquired.

"Well, not exactly," said the agent. "You see, I exchanged it for two £5.000 cats."

* * * *

THE wealthy woman was paying a visit to one of her tenants, and saw a pile of bottles poorly camouflaged in a corner.

"Oh," she said, suspiciously "are you giving a party to some friends, Mrs. Moore?"

The woman crimsoned under the direct gaze, then looked at the bottles.

"No, ma'am," she replied. "My husband works at the brewery, and that's his homework."

* * * *

THE amateur burglar, stumbling into the bedroom, knocked over a chair with a crash, awakening the nervous householder, who asked: "Who's there?"

"Nobody," said the intruder, softly.

"Who else?" pursued the alarmed householder.

"Only the cat. You forgot to put it out."

* * * *

"I wish I was the gas, Daddy"

"Whatever for?"

"Well, whenever it goes out it gets a penny!"

* * * *

"YOUR husband says that when he is angry he always counts ten before he speaks," said a woman to her friend.

"Yes," was the bitter reply. "I wish he'd stop it. Since he got dyspepsia, home seems nothing but a class in arithmetic."

* * * *

"MAY I have this dance?" asked the shy young man at the seaside hotel

"Certainly," replied the not-so-shy girl; "take it home with you."

AN inmate of an asylum asked for paper, explaining that he felt an urge to write. To pacify him the attendant brought him an old typewriter and a pile of papers. Very seriously, the man set to work, typing at a great rate, filling one sheet after another. This activity aroused the attendant's curiosity and presently he came over and asked how the writer was getting on.

"Swell!" he said. "I'm writing a wonderful adventure story. Here, read it."

The other took the pages and read: "General Jones leaped upon his faithful horse and shouted 'Giddyap! Giddyap! Giddyap! 'Giddyap! Giddyap! Giddyap! 'Giddyap! Giddyap! . . .'" and so on for pages and pages.

"What's this?" asked the attendant. "The man jumps on his horse and then there's nothing but pages of 'Giddyap'?"

"Oh," said the inmate, "can I help it if the horse won't move?"

* * * *

"ZOUP, sir?" asked the waiter.

"I don't know what you're talking about," said the diner.

"Well, you know what hash is? Well, zoup is looser."

* * * *

"DAD is there any difference between a gun and a machine gun?"

"Yes, my son—it is just about the same as if I spoke and then your mother spoke."

A snake collector was walking in the veld when he noticed a rare snake about to go into its hole. Having no weapons with which to trap the reptile, he decided that the best course would be to catch it by its tail each time it entered the hole and throw it as far as he could, hoping that by this means he would eventually tire out the snake and thus make the capture easier.

As the snake approached its hole for the seventeenth time, it stopped and appeared to think, then turned right round and entered backwards.

* * * *

"MARJORIE ought not to go in alone," said the seaside girl to her companion. "She was nearly drowned yesterday and Jack had to use artificial respiration."

"You mean Marjorie had to use artificial drowning."

* * * *

"WE had a drinking competition at the club last night," announced the husband, unwisely.

"Oh, who won second prize?" asked his wife, seizing her chance.

* * * *

AT a gathering of bishops, a waiter tripped when serving soup and spilt the contents all over one of the divines.

The victim jumped up, stuttered, went red, and finally blurted out, "Will someone not in Holy Orders please say something appropriate?"

TWO men got a job to clean some very high windows.

"Mike," said Tom, "get a plank and put it through the window. I'll sit on the plank inside, and you sit outside."

All went well until Mike cried out: "I've let my window leather fall!"

"All right," replied Tom. "Stop where you are; I'll get it."

Away went Tom down the stairs. On reaching the street he exclaimed: "Be jabbers, Mike, you're here first! Which way did you come?"

* * * *

"DO you take your tea very strong?"

"No, I weaken it down with rum."

* * * *

AT a target practice of a company of Territorials the captain swaggered up to the latest recruit and proceeded to give some instructions about his gun.

"See here, my man, this thing is a rifle. Here is the barrel, there's the stock. You slip the cartridge in there. Now you put the weapon to your shoulder. These little things on the barrel are the sights. When you have taken accurate aim pull this little thing, which is the trigger. Now remember what I have told you. Smarten up and look more like a soldier. By the way, what is your business? A clerk, I suppose?"

"No, sir," was the reply. "I'm a gunsmith."

Our Humorist At Large

'I want a return ticket, please."
"Where to?"
"Why to come back 'ere, of course."

"Jove! You look as if there had been a famine."
"And you look as if you caused it!"

"Gracious, Major, what a terrible bump. Where did you get that?"
"At Ypres."
"What, during the War?"
"No, during the holidays."

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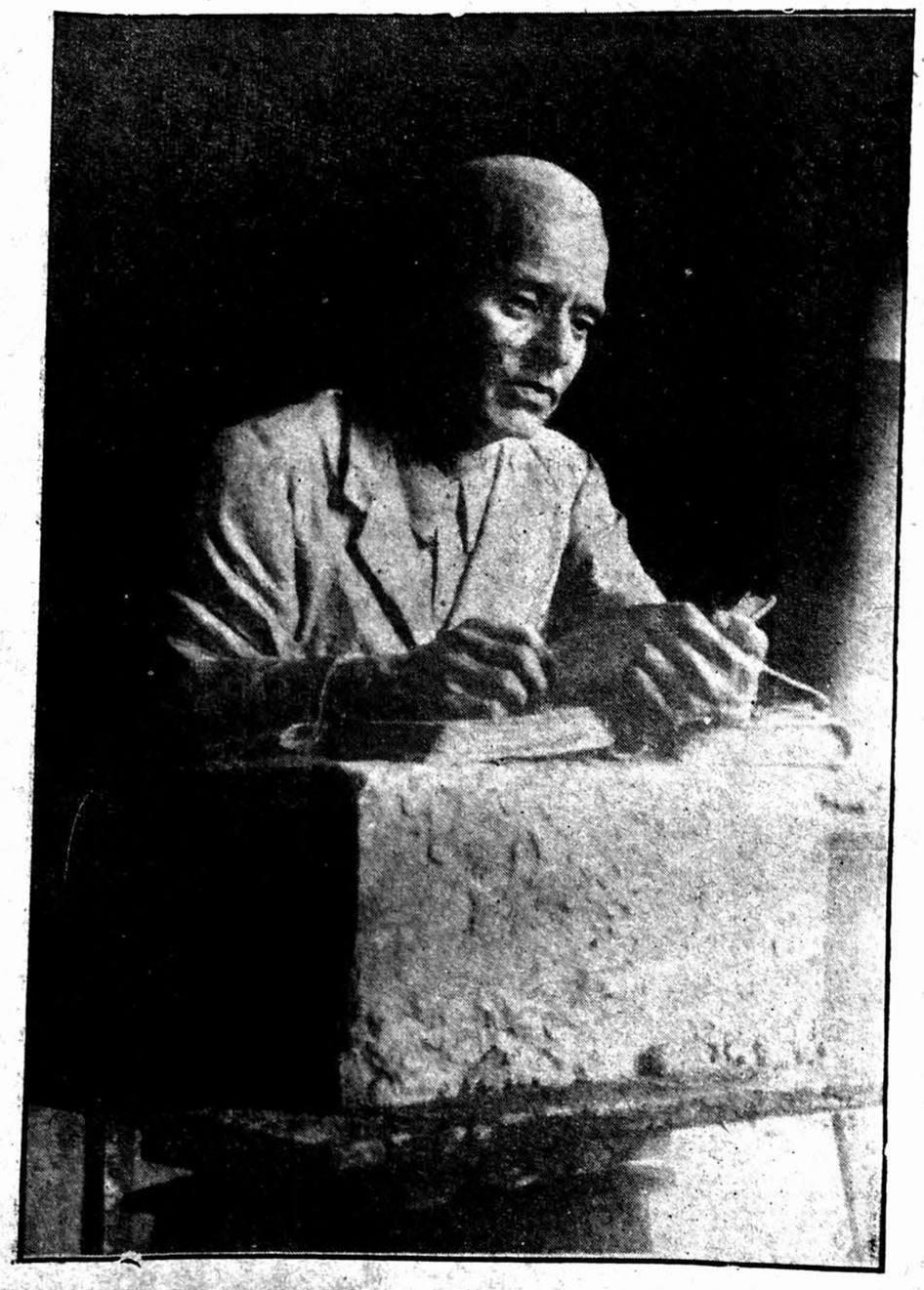
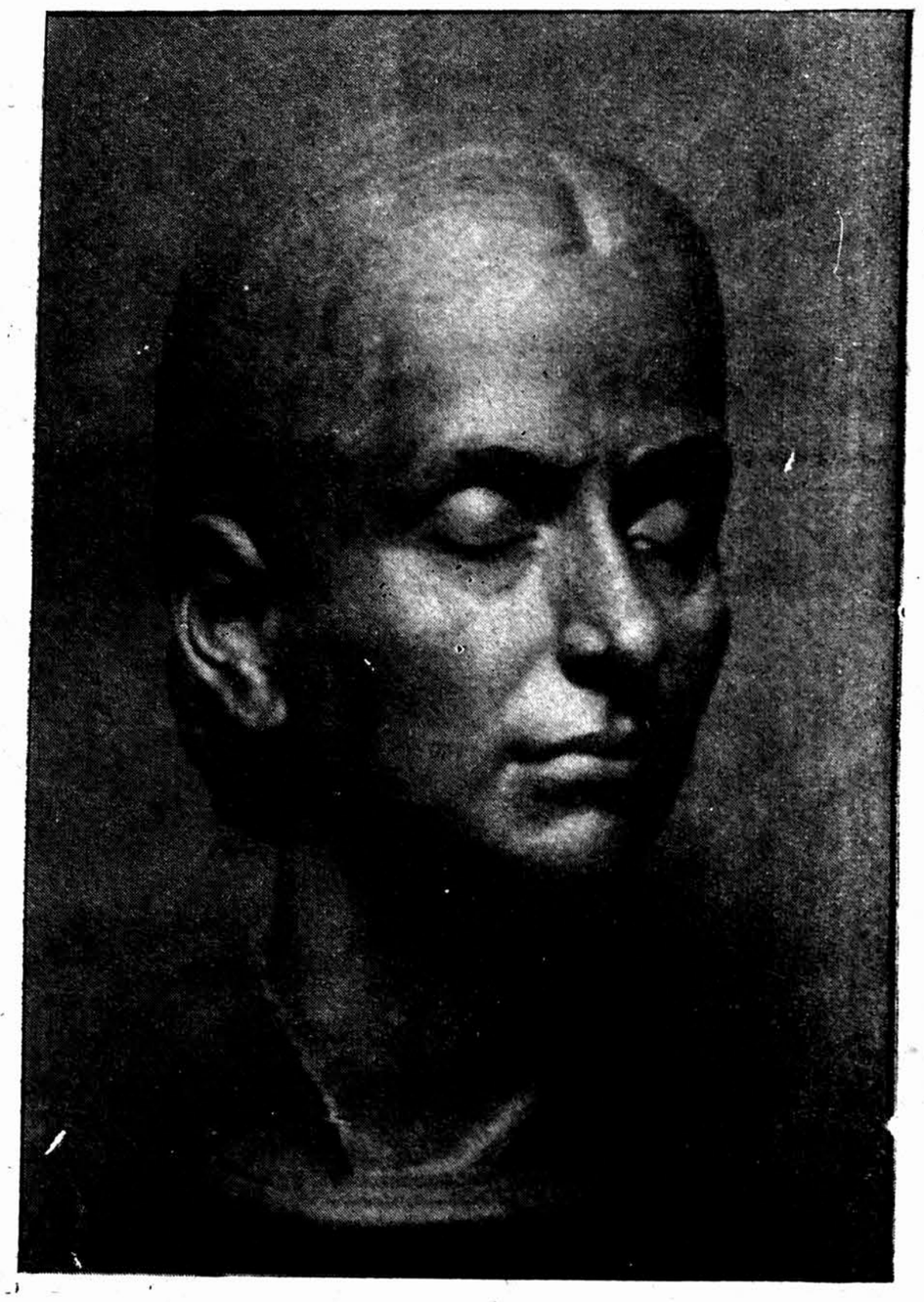


Prof. VELANKAR, ARTIST, AT LEISURE.

By G. B. Verkhedi



A HEAD STUDY.

By G. B. Verkhedi

IT'S TASTY!

Photo B. F. Ferreira.

FLOWERS.

Photo—Photographic Section, Fazalbhoy Tech. Institute

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